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COMMENT OF THE DAY

Meaningless Agreement

In form the agreement signed between Soviet Russia and the East German Government has the appearance of providing substantial concessions to the East Germans, but what they will amount to in substance is a very big question mark. The proposal to end reparations payments sounds highly generous, but all it actually amounts to is a belated gesture which has little meaning. The Russians have already exacted so much from East Germany since 1945 in the way of capital and consumer goods that any further plundering must mean the complete collapse of the East German economy. The Russians have now realised this and, purely in their own interests, have decided to end what they euphemistically call "payment of reparations." The second promise—to cut Soviet occupation costs to a level equal to five per cent of the East German budget—is another specious "concession," for in practice this would mean a raid on all sources of revenue and might well in effect bring no actual relief to the country's finances. The decision to wipe out post-war German debts to Russia strikes a truly magnanimous note, but it is necessary to consider it in relation to the fact that already the Soviets have obtained from the East Germans at least \$2,000,000,000 in reparations during the last eight years, have made East Germany pay all occupation costs for Soviet troops, and in addition required payment for all goods and services afforded the conquered area by the Soviets. In reality, therefore, the Eastern Zone of Germany has been practically bled white by the Russian occupation forces.

THE Russians have offered other "concessions." One is to increase deliveries of staple commodities, notably food, to the East Germans, but here again it is a gesture which circumstances have forced the Soviets to make, and lacks entirely the virtue of spontaneity. The June 17 riots and the subsequent enthusiasm which the East Germans displayed for the Eisenhower food parcels scheme were illuminating manifestations of the appalling food shortages which the East Germans are suffering. And that shortage can be directly attributed to the satellite government's neglect of the country's agricultural industry plus the rapacious demands of the Russians on consumer goods which the East Germans have produced. The East German people will suffer no illusions concerning the motive behind the Soviet promise of providing them with more daily necessities. It is nothing more than a ploy to release a number of German war prisoners which, expressed in that manner, may mean anything. One interpretation could be that the Soviets are now willing to send back home some prisoners of war who have been serving in slave labour camps for eight years and whose usefulness is now considered to have come to an end. But however grandiose the agreement between Russia and East Germany may sound, it is noticeable that there is not the slightest hint about giving the East German more freedom, or that the Soviets are willing to relax in any degree their tight hold on the system and policies of the satellite government. The intelligent East German worker will not be slow to appreciate this shortcoming in a much-touted agreement.

IRAN'S TREASURY EMPTY

Italy Hit By Violent Storms

Rome, Aug. 23. Nearly 50 people were in hospital tonight and over 100 were homeless after two days of violent summer storms in north-eastern Italy. Damage to crops was estimated at hundreds of thousands of pounds sterling. Six people died in Southern Italy in three different firework explosions brought on by heat or lightning.—Reuter

Red Agents Steal US Secrets

Washington, Aug. 23. The Senate Internal Security Sub-Committee reported today that Communist secret agents were still operating within agencies of the United States Government. In a detailed study of Communist infiltration since the early 1930s, the report said: "Thousands of diplomatic, political, military, scientific, and economic secrets of the United States have been stolen by Soviet agents in our Government and other persons closely connected with the Communists." The report, which took a year to prepare, said that the Federal Bureau of Investigation and other Government security agencies "had reported extensive information about this Communist penetration." But it added, "little was done by the executive branch to interrupt the Soviet operatives in their ascent in Government until Congressional Committees brought forth to public light the facts of the conspiracy."

The report said that the infiltration began in the depression years of the early 1930s into agencies handling relief or economic affairs, and later shifted into the defence and foreign policy agencies, including the State Department. It said the conspirators had sworn oaths to deny Communist Party membership, had helped each other secure promotions, and had protected one another. "In general the Communists who infiltrated our Government worked behind the scenes—guiding research and preparing memoranda on which basic American policies were set, writing speeches for Cabinet officers, influencing Congressional investigations, drafting laws, manipulating administrative organizations—always serving the interest of their Soviet superiors." "Policies and programmes laid down by members of this Soviet conspiracy are still in effect within our Government and constitute a continuing hazard to our national security,"—Reuter.

Another Son For Charlie Chaplin

Lausanne, Aug. 23. Mrs Charles Chaplin, wife of the actor, gave birth to her fifth child, a boy, at a nursing home here tonight. Mrs Chaplin is former Oonah O'Neill, daughter of playwright Eugene O'Neill.—Reuter.

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Immediate Aid Imperative, Says Shah FEELS WORRIED

Tehran, Aug. 23. The Shah of Persia said here today that the nation's Treasury was "very empty" and "immediate help is imperative." He declared: "We do not ask any nation in particular and we are not beggars. 'However we must have help now if we are to save the country.'"

The Shah, who made a triumphant return to Tehran yesterday after six days' exile in Rome, made the statement to reporters at a tea party in the gardens of Saadabad Palace. When a reporter asked him if Persia would be willing to accept Soviet aid, the 33-year-old monarch replied gravely: "We are ready to accept help from anyone."

The Shah accused the regime of Dr Mohammed Mossadegh, whose government was overthrown by last Wednesday's military uprising—paying the way for the ruler's return—of bequeathing a "terrible" situation. He said the Mossadegh Government's "mistakes" would be published soon. The Shah, whose beautiful Queen, Soraya, remains in Rome, announced that the distribution of crown lands to needy peasants will be resumed tomorrow.

He began this land reform two years ago on his own initiative. Correspondents commented that the Shah looked sad and seemed worried about his country's future. He told them: "If help does not come we will have night-mare struggles with the present situation."

The Shah said he slept soundly last night for the first time since his brief exile began. And this sleep was only because he was exhausted. Speaking of foreign policy the Shah said it was "much too soon" to resume relations with Britain. His only move in the foreign field would be to change many ambassadors, he said.

"A FIREWORK" The Shah said the uprising has started like "a firework." Dr Mossadegh would have been torn to pieces if he had been caught, he declared. If Hussein Fatemi, Dr Mossadegh's Foreign Minister, appeared now he would probably be killed by the people who hated him, the Shah added. "So far there is no news of his whereabouts but we hope to catch him soon" the Shah said.

He said he would not allow photographers to take pictures of Dr Mossadegh in prison as the former Prime Minister objected. "Decency" forbade him to authorise photographs against Dr Mossadegh's wishes, he said. The Shah repeated that he was sure 99% of Persians supported his rule. Tanks and armed guards, however, still surrounded his residence. Finance Minister Ali Amin told reporters today: "My first job is to find enough money to pay the August salaries of Government employees."

The value of the rial rose here today and remained steady at an exchange rate of 80 to the \$.

Before the fall of Mossadegh it had dropped as low as 140. Today's rate, the best since last March, was regarded by experts as a sign of confidence in the currency both at home and abroad.

The Independent evening paper Keyhan said today that General Zadeh's government had arrested 200 people including most of the 38 parliamentary deputies who fled Dr Mossadegh's National Movement Group, and 40 Communist leaders.—Reuter.

NEW MINISTRY Tehran Radio today broadcast the names of General Fozulollah Zahedi's Ministry which was presented to the Shah this morning. The following Ministers were named by the radio today: Ali Akbar Hekmat, Minister of State; Ahmed Hussein Abi, Agriculture; Johan Shah Saleh, Health; Dr Ali Amin, Finance; Jannat Akhbari, Justice; Abol Qasem Panahi, Labour; Dr Furhan Awun, National Economy; E. Malekadeh, Roads; General Vossuq, Deputy Minister of War; Brigadier Mohammed Hussein Jahanbali, Deputy Minister of the Interior; Mr Mostaf, Deputy Foreign Minister; Engineer Sarzanegan, Deputy Minister of Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones.—Reuter.

PARTY LEADERS HELD Tehran, Aug. 23. Two leaders of the pro-Communist Tudeh Party, Mortaza Lankaravi of the "Fight Against Colonialism" movement, and Mahmoud Hormoz of the "Peace Front" organisation were arrested here today. These were the first arrests reported of militant communist leaders in the capital. In the provinces, however, a number of Tudeh members of sympathisers have been arrested. In the little city of Zandjan in Azerbaiddjan with a total population of 10,000, 75 arrests were made.—France Presse.

Sabotage caused a derailment of the Fala-Paris Express at Benalment, near here last night, officials said today. The train was travelling at almost walking pace when the engine and three compartments jumped the track at a junction. A train mechanic was slightly injured. A preliminary investigation showed that a rail and four sleepers had been unbolled.—Reuter.

TREMORS AGAIN SHAKE ALGIERS Algiers, Aug. 23. The second series of earth tremors in two days shook Algiers today. The shocks were of less intensity than those registered early yesterday. No casualties were reported but several houses were damaged.—Reuter.



Korean Conference Decision This Week

New York, Aug. 23. The dispute over Indian participation in the Korean Peace Conference is expected to come to a vote in the United Nations about Wednesday or Thursday. Lines have already been fairly drawn in the dispute with Britain leading the apparent majority in favour of Indian participation and the United States persisting in its opposition and hoping to persuade a large enough minority to block Indian participation.

Mr Setwyn Lloyd, British Minister of State, who has been the chief British spokesman in the debate and the private discussions with American and other delegates about the conference, was due to leave New York by air tonight to begin his holiday before returning for the next regular session of the Assembly set for September 15.

Sir Gladwyn Jebb, Britain's permanent delegate to the United Nations, will take over leadership of the delegation. The compromise proposal regarding Soviet participation in the conference, which had also been in dispute between Britain and the United States, looks like going through without any great difficulty. It would recommend a seat for the Soviet Union "provided the other side desires it."

CRUCIAL ISSUE

India has now become the crucial issue. The reasons for the United States opposition: 1. That under the terms of the article in the Armistice agreement recommending the conference, non-belligerents cannot attend and that if this rule were broken in India's case, then other non-belligerents could claim seats thus swamping the ranks to unwieldy proportions. 2. American belief that India as a neutral in East-West controversies and in the Korean issue might offer unpopular proposals which would be difficult to oppose.

The threat of President Syngman Rhee of South Korea to boycott the conference if India attends. In an effort to influence the United Nations membership against voting for India there was a possibility that the South Korean observer to the United Nations might take the floor in the Political Committee this week to announce his Government's opposition to India.

Mr Henry Cabot Lodge, the chief American delegate, has explained that the principal aim of the United States Government is to achieve a Korean settlement so that the 500,000 American troops in Korea can be brought home. He has intimated that to recommend a seat for India would only hinder this process. The dispute over India has simmered for the past ten days and now had become the chief centre of interest at the United Nations.—China Mail Special.

BALLOON CRASHES: 4 KILLED

Cologne, Aug. 23. Four people were killed when a balloon crashed to day at Liffeld, near here, German police reported. Eye-witnesses said the balloon, which left Cologne this morning, crashed from about 7,000 feet. The last log entry gave the height as 2,400 metres (about 7,300 feet).

The balloon was seen coming out of a cloud, descending fast. The crew had ditched ballast without effect. The balloon's basket was badly damaged and the passengers probably died immediately, the eye-witnesses said. The balloon's captain, Herr Cort Wilms, an engineer, was believed to be a veteran of about 41 balloon flights. Unusual atmospheric effects were thought to have caused the crash.—Reuter.

POLITICAL PRISONERS ESCAPE

Tunis, Aug. 23. Forty-five convicted Tunisian political prisoners escaped from Tunis gaol today through a hole they had dug in one of the walls. Police disclosed here that the prisoners, all Tunisian Nationalists, had thoroughly planned to escape. General Antonine Garba, French commander-in-chief in Tunisia, who has special emergency powers, immediately ordered the prison director, a French civilian, to be suspended. He also had the French sergeant in charge of the prison guard and a French sentry placed under close arrest and charged with negligence. Four of the prisoners were later recaptured in the Tunis suburb of Kaghuan.—Reuter.

Knowland Heads For Far East

San Francisco, Aug. 23. Senator William F. Knowland, Republican Majority leader of the Senate, left San Francisco this morning by air for a month's tour of the Far East. Senator Knowland will visit Japan, Korea, Okinawa, Formosa, Saigon, Bangkok, Indonesia and Manila and will confer with Dr Syngman Rhee, of South Korea; Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, and other leaders. The Senator declined to comment on his trip, indicating he was travelling merely as an observer and hoped to have more to say when he returned to the United States on September 24. Senator Knowland is scheduled to arrive in Tokyo at 12.30 p.m. Japan time, on Tuesday.—Reuter.

SEARCH FOR MISSING MEN

Manila, Aug. 23. The US Army and the Philippine armed forces launched a joint team today to search for three Americans reported missing in the hills and jungles of Eastern Cagayan Province. The Americans were civilian employees of the 29th Engineers Topo Battalion. Their names were not disclosed by the Battalion headquarters, which are near Sangley Point in Cavite. The Americans were part of the crew of a LCM on a survey mission. They disappeared while ashore to fetch a survey party which had landed earlier.—United Press.

In Happy Mood



Sanctions Against Strikers Modified

Paris, Aug. 24. The French Government has agreed to modify sanctions taken against striking railwaymen, removing one of the chief obstacles to a normal return to work on the railways, according to sources close to the Government. The other main obstacle to the railwaymen's return—the call of the Communist-led General Confederation of Labour (CGT) for a continued strike—persisted. But the Communists had used penalties imposed on strikers to back their argument that the general agreement reached on Friday between the Government and the non-Communist unions was worthless. If the penalties were removed in most cases, and lightened in others, the CGT strike call is likely to prove less effective, Government sources hoped.

The Bureau of the National Assembly meets today (Monday) to decide whether to call back Parliament from its summer recess. The state of the strikes will determine the Bureau's decision. When Parliament reassembles—now or in October—the Laniel Government, triumphantly elected only two months ago, will be tried afresh, but this time in the light of the popular revolt against its methods. Rightly or wrongly, the first batch of reforms has failed to strike a spark in the public imagination. If the Government's critics are right, the present Centre-Right coalition should logically soon be replaced by a Centre-Left coalition. This would include the Socialists now in opposition, and also a large section of the parties represented in the existing Cabinet. More particularly it would include the Popular-Republicans, many Radicals, and probably an important number of Gaullist Deputies. Such a government would, if it found able and imaginative leaders, have the advantage of being backed by the hopes of the manual and white-collar working classes. On the other hand, it would run into the fierce hostility of numerous vested interests in agriculture and industry which cannot stage strikes but which have powerful Parliamentary lobbies.—Reuter.

Poland Follows Russia's Lead

London, Aug. 23. Warsaw Radio announced tonight that Poland will take no more reparations from East Germany after January 1, 1954. The announcement followed a similar move by Russia disclosed in a communique on the Moscow visit of an East German delegation headed by the Prime Minister Herr Otto Grotewohl.—Reuter.

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AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30
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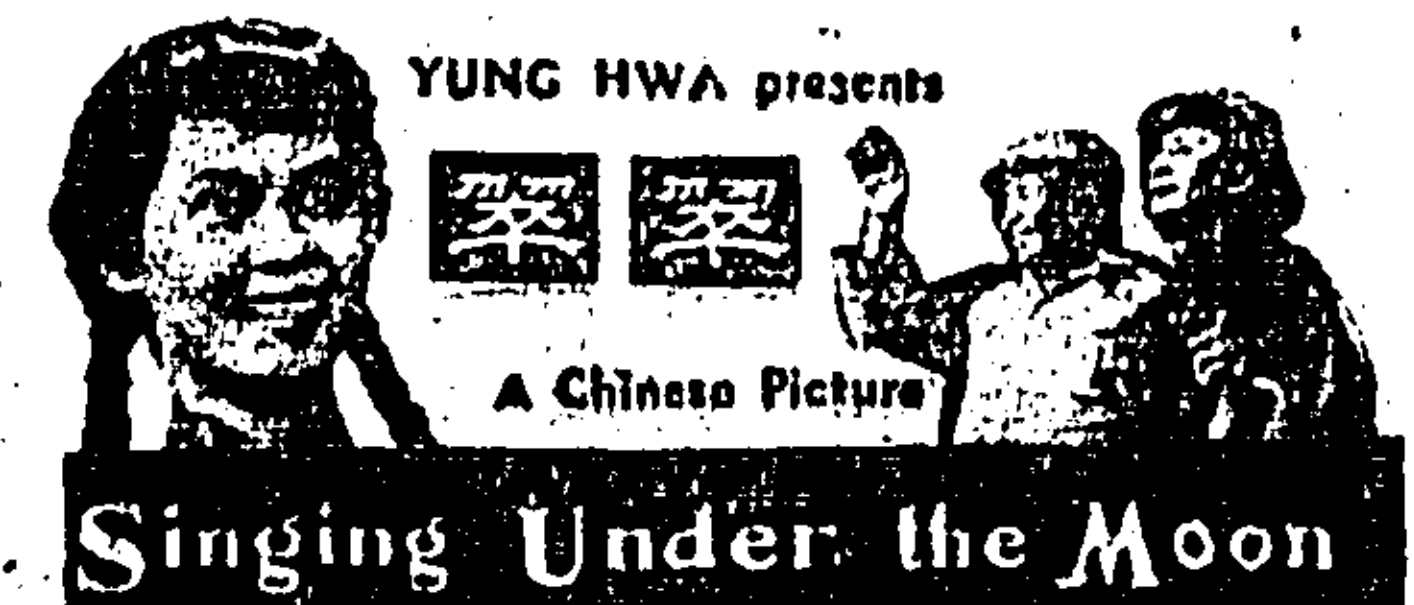
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"SYMPHONIE EN BLANC"

also: "THE SECRET OF STAMBOUL"

Starring: JAMES MASON • VALERIE HOBSON

African Racial Problem

Europeans, Nigerians In Discussion

Europeans and Africans at Ibadan in Western Nigeria recently joined in frank and open discussions on the subject of race relations.

The talks were sponsored by the British Council of the region and were based on a lecture series entitled "Racial Understanding".

Mr R. A. Sherwood, Acting Director of the British Council in Western Nigeria, writing in the West African Review, states that they were at no time "acrimonious or bitter."

The talks opened with the subject "What is Race?" Professor F. W. Sansome of the University College of Ibadan took great pains to disprove the idea that the colour of a man's skin is "biologically important."

The other subjects dealt with were the headings "The Need for Racial Understanding," "Colour Prejudice," "The Problems of a Multi-Racial Society" and "Racial Understanding Through the Press and Radio."

The last named of these discussions was developed by the editors of the leading publications in Western Nigeria and the Regional Public Relations Officer. The remainder were presented and discussed by prominent African and European members of the Ibadan community.

HEART OF PROBLEM
Mr Sherwood states: "At the heart of the problem of racial antagonism in Africa, at any rate, is the Imperial relationship."

It was claimed during the discussions that "the fact that Europeans are ruling over Africans creates a difficult position."

The Director of Extra-Mural Studies of the University College of Ibadan held that "the slave trade and the wars of Colonial Expansion had lowered the prestige of non-Europeans in the eyes of the white races and science had produced ingenious theories to bolster up this falsely acquired pride."

The answer to this was not, however, to suggest "that one race pack its bags and go home." It lay in racial understanding and toleration.

EDUCATION FIRST
Any attempt to adjust the racial scale must begin with education. "Prejudice is not innate," argues Mr Sherwood. Children should be taught the ideals of toleration during their formative years.

The value of exchange visits of teachers and journalists was stressed. Where possible, books, pictures and films should be used to break down the barriers of prejudice.

This, it was emphasised, did not operate in one direction only. "Though Europeans must accept their share of responsibility, non-Europeans are not altogether guiltless."

The opening talk was presided over by the Lieutenant-Governor of Western Nigeria. The series proved immensely popular and every evening the British Council Hall was filled to capacity.

Development Of British Guiana Plan

Washington, Aug. 23. A \$38,500,000 (about £13,750,000) five-year economic development plan for British Guiana was recommended today in a report issued by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

An eight-man bank mission, who surveyed economic conditions in the colony this year, said the programme aimed at increasing British Guiana's national income by 20 per cent over the next five years.

Most of the proposed investment programme could be financed internally from Government funds and reserves from domestic Government loan issues, it stated.

The programme called for a yearly increase in rice exports from 20,000 tons to 60,000 tons and in sugar from 234,000 to about 260,000 tons.—Reuter.

MAKING VISIT TO RUSSIA

London, Aug. 23. Ten Britons and an Indian connected with the arts and sciences left Britain last night for a three weeks' visit to the Soviet Union.

The party is made up of an educationist, a journalist, a lecturer, a poet, a psychologist, a typographer, two actors and three professors.

The visit has been arranged by the Society for Cultural Relations with Soviet Russia.—China Mail Special.

DRAFT ELECTORAL LAW TO BE PUT BEFORE YUGOSLAV PARLIAMENT

Said To Be "Highest Level Of Democracy"

Belgrade, Aug. 24. The Yugoslav Government has drafted a new electoral law which, it is claimed, will result in the general election due this autumn reaching "the highest level of democracy."

The basic idea is that voters will not only elect the members of the Federal Council or Lower House of Parliament, but will first of all choose directly the candidates for election.

This, in the Yugoslav view, is more democratic than either the Eastern European method of Government-nominated lists or the Western habit of candidates being put up by political parties.

There will also be a new Upper House called the Council of Producers, whose members will be indirectly elected by the working population.

The Federal Council will have 362 members of whom 282 will be elected directly—one per 60,000 inhabitants—and the remaining 80 will be nominated by Yugoslavia's provincial governments to represent regional interests. It will be permanently in session. The Council of Producers will have 214 members on the principle of one to every 70,000 of the working population.

BEING DISCUSSED
The draft of the law is now being discussed and explained in the press, in factories and at political meetings. It has to be explained carefully and in detail to the electorate, 25 per cent of

backers must be spread over the constituency.

"Borba," organ of the Yugoslav Communist Party, commented that Yugoslavia's electoral system "represents a substantial contradiction to the bourgeois electoral systems. The aim of this law is to ensure freedom to the voters so that they can freely decide not only at the moment when they cast their ballot papers into the urn, but also in the nomination of candidates."

FULL FREEDOM
"The principles of democracy are accordingly applied to the fullest extent. Full freedom of will, therefore, is ensured for all voters and any kind of tutelage or imposition of candidates from outside will be removed."

There will thus be no parties at the elections. President Tito said recently that Yugoslavia did not need a party system.

"That is cut of date, a thing which no longer exists," he declared. "All countries which have many parties are stagnant and cannot advance. That puts a brake on life. In our country new forms of social life and development are being created."

There is, however, in theory, to the outside observer at least, no reason why groups of 200 people should not be able under the new electoral law to get together in several constituencies and put up men who are virtually party "DEIHAIDS."

This possibility had been engaging the attention of Yugoslav Communists too. The press has attacked what it said were signs that deihaids from pre-war parties such as the Croat Peasant Party were hoping to run at the elections.

Mika Spiljak, member of the Croatian executive of the Socialist Alliance of Working People, suggested a way out. Members of the Socialist Alliance—the 7,000,000-strong sole mass political organisation in Yugoslavia embracing the Communist Party—should with the Communists trash out what candidates they want to nominate before coming to the voters' meetings.

They would, he argued, then be in a strong position to put across their view on the other voters.—China Mail Special.

AIR C-IN-C'S MISSION

London, Aug. 23. The Commander-in-Chief of the Pakistan Air Force, Air Vice-Marshal L. W. Gurnon, arrived by air tonight from Karachi on his annual visit for talks at the Air Ministry and to see Pakistani cadets at air force colleges in Britain.

He will also have discussions with the British and Pakistani air-craft companies and will attend next month's Farnborough Air show.—Reuter.

DRAWS UP LIST

1. Voters' meetings are to be called in all constituencies to appoint candidates.

The voters who are present first elect their own chairman for the meeting. Then they elect a "nominating commission" consisting of from seven to 21 participants in the meeting.

The nominating commission goes round the audience and hears each citizen's suggestion for a candidate. Each citizen may make one suggestion. The nominating commission draws up a proposed list of candidates on the basis of what it has heard from the individual voters.

The list is then put to the voters' meeting and has to be approved or rejected as a whole by show of hands. If rejected, a new nominating commission is elected and the procedure is repeated.

2. In addition, a group of at least 200 citizens may put up a man as candidate. The 200

backers must be spread over the constituency.

"Borba," organ of the Yugoslav Communist Party, commented that Yugoslavia's electoral system "represents a substantial contradiction to the bourgeois electoral systems. The aim of this law is to ensure freedom to the voters so that they can freely decide not only at the moment when they cast their ballot papers into the urn, but also in the nomination of candidates."

N.Z. General In Saigon

Saigon, Aug. 23. Major-General W. G. Gentry, Chief of Staff of the New Zealand Army, flew in to Saigon from Singapore.

General Gentry, who will spend 10 days in Indo-China, is guest of General Henri Navarre, Commander-in-Chief of French Union forces in Indo-China, is the first New Zealander on an official visit to this country.

He will survey the progress in the Indo-China war during a visit to the Tonkin and Laos battle area.—Reuter.

SALVAGING VETERAN BATTLESHIP

The battle against the sea to wrest scrap steel and non-ferrous metals from the bulk of the battleship Warspite is proving to be a long job.

Back in 1947 this veteran of two world wars was retired and bought for scrap.

But on her final voyage to the breakers' yard—a 10-m.p.h. drive her around the Fruska Gorge within sight of the famous St. Michael's Mount, on the rugged Cornish coast.

The set one of the toughest salvage problems of all times, a problem which has scared off some and taken nearly five years to solve.

For three years Warspite, defied numerous attempts to refloat her. Heavy seas pounded the hull and vicious tides restricted salvage work to a minimum. Some said she would be a total loss.

This is what faced the Wolverhampton Metal Co. when they stepped in and acquired this 30,000-ton "headache" in 1949.

Salvage costs mounted and by March, 1952, the company's outlay on this hazardous venture had reached a formidable total of £120,000.

But then the pay-off started. Gradually the huge task of winning the scrap metal from the sea made headway and over the past 12 months or so some thousands of tons of steel and a good tonnage of non-ferrous metal valued at around £45,000 has been recovered. And it is still going on.

Most of Canada's 8,000 Eskimos lead a nomadic life and earn a precarious living hunting, trapping and fishing.

Beluga, or white whale, a milky white creature reaching 17 feet in length and 4,000 pounds in weight, is a favourite Eskimo food. Belugas are hunted from kayaks and harpooned.

Red Leader's Call

Vienna, Aug. 23. The Rumanian Prime Minister, Gheorghe Gheorghiu Dej, today urged the strengthening of the country's forces and demanded the "greatest watchfulness" by Rumanians.

He said in a speech on Bucharest Radio that "foreign planes" flew regularly over Rumanian territory and dropped leaflets attacking the Republic.

Referring to the situation in Germany, the Prime Minister said that "the acceptance of the Soviet plan can bring peace to Europe."—Reuter.

S'PORE NUDIST CAMP PLANNED

Singapore, Aug. 23. A British Army Sergeant is leader of a group of four Europeans, eight Chinese, an Indian and a few who announced that they want to establish a nudist camp in South-East Asia.

The group hopes to find a secluded island off Singapore.—China Mail Special.

LEE GREAT WORLD

FINAL TO-DAY
At 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 p.m.



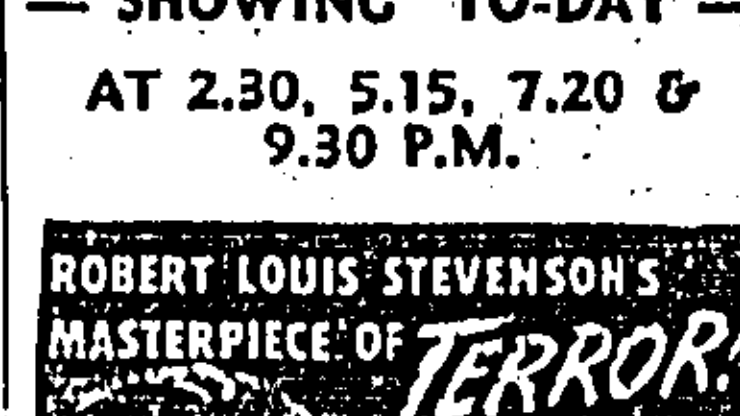
TO-MORROW
ONE OF TEN BEST!
TWO ACADEMY
AWARD!

MARK HELLINGER'S
NAKED CITY

Starring:
BARRY FITZGERALD
HOWARD DUFF
DOROTHY HART
DON TAYLOR

MAJESTIC

SHOWING TO-DAY
AT 2.30, 5.15, 7.20 & 9.30 P.M.



ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON'S
MASTERPIECE OF TERROR!

CHARLES BOBIS
LAUGHTON-KARLOFF
SALLY FOREST - RICHARD STAPLEY

The Strange Door

— NEXT CHANGE —
"THE MAN FROM PLANET X"

QUEEN'S ALHAMBRA
At 2.30, 5.15, 7.20 & 9.30 p.m.

★ SHOWING TO-DAY ★



Next Change! "SOUTH SEA WOMAN"

POP

WHAT ARE YOU
LOOKING SO STARTLED
FOR, POP?



I'M NOT SURE THE
BOSS IS GOING TO
APPROVE OF THAT
GOWN!



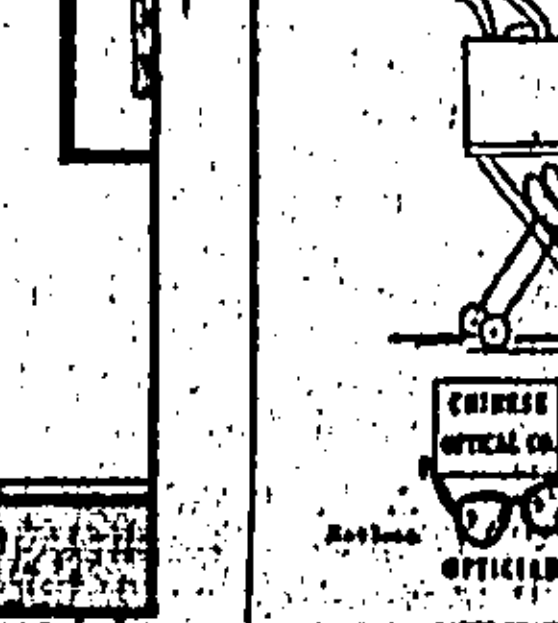
IS HE
COMING TO
SEE ME
OR MY
DRESS?



BOTH
IT SEEMS



904



HOW HE IS
SURE HE
CAN SEE BETTER WITH
HIS EYES!



Vogeler Files Big Suit

Claim Against His Former Employers

New York, Aug. 23. Robert Vogeler, who spent 17 months in a Hungarian prison, has filed a \$500,000 suit against the International Telephone and Telegraph Company, of which he was an assistant Vice-President, when the Reds seized it.

The suit has been filed in the New York Supreme Court.

Mr. Vogeler said his attorney, Jacob Rosenberg, confirmed that the action had been taken but would not elaborate.

Mr. Rosenberg indicated that the suit dealt with the period Mr. Vogeler was in jail but said it had nothing to do with his salary.

Mr. Vogeler severed his connection with the Company early this year.

Mr. Rosenberg declined to say whether he had quit or was dismissed, adding that the circumstances were related to the suit.

Mr. Rosenberg said a summons had been served on the Company and a subsidiary, the International Standard Electric Corporation.

The complaint, he added, would be served on their attorneys within 20 days giving details of the suit.

Mr. Vogeler, who declined to comment on the case, was sentenced to 15 years in a Budapest prison on charges of spying against the Communists.

He was sent to prison in November 1949 and released in April 1951.—United Press.

Army Private's Inheritance

Bernburg, Aug. 23.

Private George Abavanas, stationed in West Germany with the United States Army, still draws his monthly pay packet although he has become a multi-millionaire.

While on leave in Greece, Private Abavanas discovered that he was the heir to the family fortune of 15,000 million drachmas, which dates back to the Ottoman Empire.

Inflation has reduced the value to half a million dollars (\$1,000,000 sterling) and monetary regulations prevent him from taking it out of Greece.

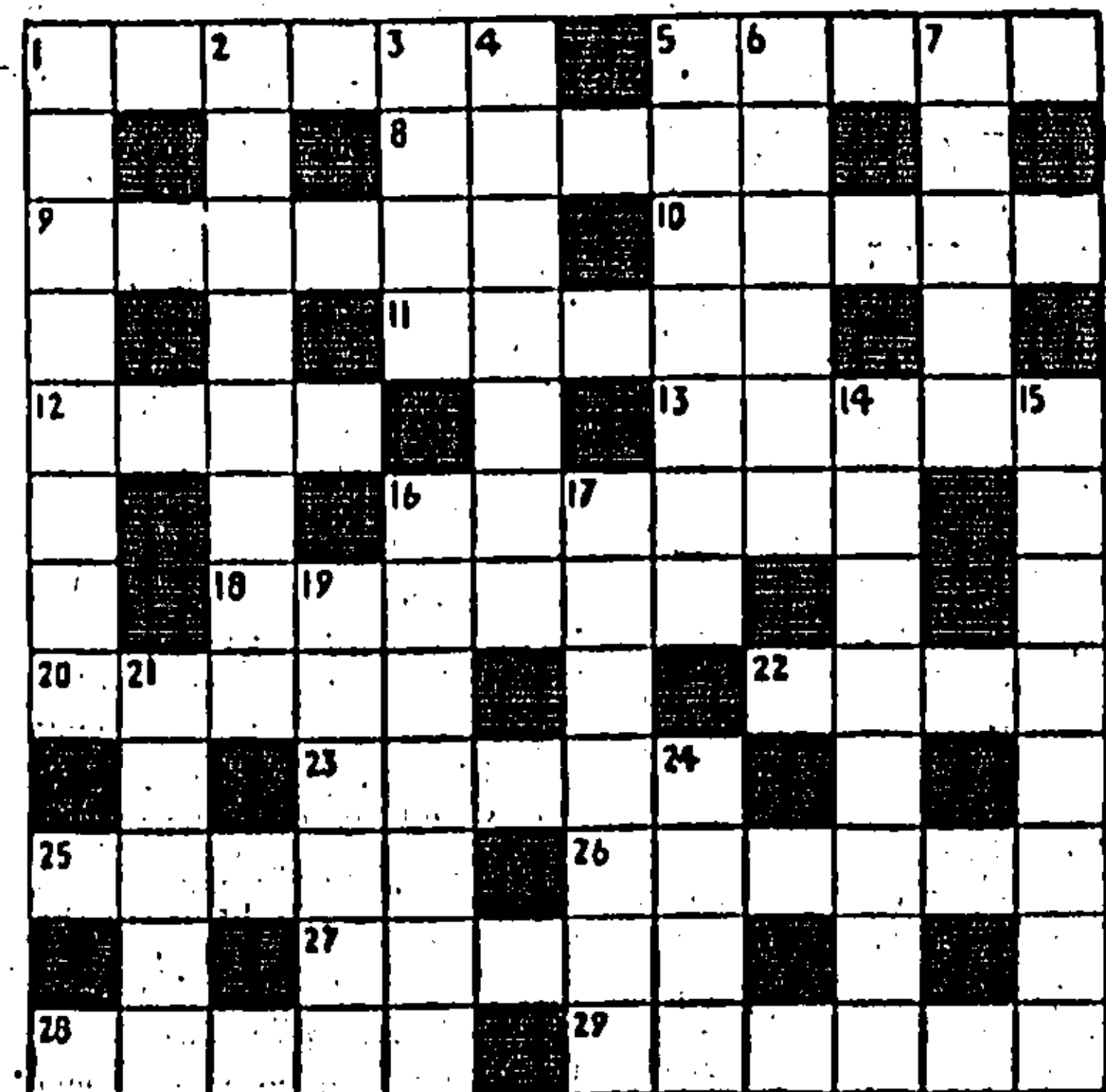
Private Abavanas, an American citizen, was living in Greece before he was called up.—China Mail Special.

London, Aug. 23.

A full-sized missile, 25 feet long and weighing nearly one ton, will be shown by the Ministry of Supply at the Radio Show in London next month.

The missile is of a type now being used for research work.—Reuter.

A British Crossword Puzzle



- ACROSS**
- Reclaim (6).
 - Sand (5).
 - Pleasure stand (5).
 - Menace (6).
 - Coat (6).
 - Mad (6).
 - Flower (4).
 - Repos (5).
 - Denure (6).
 - Worshipped (6).
 - Governess (6).
 - Song (4).
 - Of first importance (5).
 - Girl's name (6).
 - Gladly angry (6).
 - Glade (5).
 - Confused light (5).
 - Divined (6).
- DOWN**
- Servant (6).
 - Ludicrous (6).
 - Bring Up (4).
 - Ballplayer (7).
 - Gave up work (7).
 - Dodges (6).
 - Foot (6).
 - Alarms (6).
 - Tense (6).
 - Dressmaker (7).
 - Lovers in value (7).
 - Contrive (6).
 - Clamor (6).
 - Attraction (4).

SATURDAY'S CROSSWORD—Across: 1 Mishap, 2 Light, 3 Pear, 4 Silt, 5 Hine, 6 Planet, 7 Lift, 8 Lend, 9 Aids, 10 Tail, 11 Dilate, 12 Rigue, 13 Opened, 14 Rins, 15 Duds, 16 Senses, 17 Dumb, 18 Mute, 19 Silt, 20 Apes, 21 Permit, 22 Billed, 23 General, 24 Tattle, 25 Vivid, 26 Catered, 27 Lounged, 28 Feeder, 29 Ello, 30 Tattle, 31 Apes, 32 Ends, 33 Cued.

Soviet Concessions Designed To Influence German Voters

London, Aug. 23. Russia's pledge to free her German prisoners of World War II is the unexpected highlight of the Soviet-East German talks in Moscow, diplomatic quarters said.

It is a top trump card played by Moscow in its drive to build up the Communist East German Government as one with alleged real bargaining power in negotiations with the Kremlin.

The aim is to convince the anti-Communist West Germans, who are to elect a new government on September 6, that the simplest route to the reunification of their country lies in the latest Russian plan and not in Western schemes of European integration.

The Soviet proposals provide for the establishment of an all-German Government, made up of nominated representatives from both Eastern and Western zone parliaments.

Herr Otto Grotewohl, East German Prime Minister, delighted at the outcome of his Moscow talks.

Russia's continued use of hundreds of thousands of former German troops as slave labour in Siberia, has always been his weakest ground in championing the Soviet Union as the protector of German freedom.

The promise to hand back to Germany the vast Soviet-owned trusts in the Eastern zone is another major Russian concession aimed to influence Western opinion.

These plants have worked at top pressure for years turning out goods for the Soviet Union in contravention of the 1945 Potsdam agreement for Germany's administration between the four occupying powers.

OVER AND OVER

Their production worth millions of pounds sterling has paid over and over again for the Russian aid to East Germany, which Moscow has now written off, officials said.

Russia's refusal to restore the trusts to German ownership was one of the main breaking points at the last Council of Foreign Ministers' meeting in Paris in 1949.

The Western Powers who have never exacted reparations from Germany in the form of industrial production, again and again challenged the Soviet right to do so.

The Allies scaled down West Germany's post-war indebtedness to them to a very small percentage of the whole in the London debts agreement of 1952.

Moscow's release of Germany from all reparations payments—three years after the Western Allies—was foreshadowed in the recent Russian notes to London, Paris and Washington.

So, too, was the Soviet decision to reduce occupation costs to five per cent. of the German budget.

A MANOEUVRE

This is an attempt to discredit the Western powers who charge the Bonn Government something like 10 per cent. of the Federal

NECESSARY MOVES

Washington, Aug. 23.

American officials described the agreement announced in Moscow today as a clear demonstration of the desire of the Soviet and East German governments to upset the West.

Chancellor Dr Konrad Adenauer to the approaching elections in West Germany.

They said the agreement—promising sweeping financial relief for East Germany and Malenkov's earlier broadcast attack on Dr Adenauer, represented efforts to "throw the biggest possible monkey-wrench" into the elections.

But at the same time American officials said that provisions in the agreement must have been found to be necessary moves to bolster weaknesses in the East German economy, which had been shown to the West in recent weeks by the response of the Soviet Zone people to American gift food sent to the Iron Curtain border in Berlin.

American officials said that the agreement, which also provided for the return from the Soviet Zone of some German prisoners of war and for an exchange of ambassadors with the satellite regime, was not unexpected in Washington.

It had been foreseen, they said, in the Soviet Union note on the German question to the United States, Britain, and France, on August 15 and by the arrival in Moscow last week of Premier Otto Grotewohl and the East German leaders.

NEW CAMPAIGN

But State Department spokesmen declined immediate comment on the agreement, pending the arrival through diplomatic channels of the agreement's details and their study by German officials.

But, in general, officials said that they regarded the agreement, and its timing, as part of a new campaign aimed at influencing the German election.

The undertaking to return some German prisoners of war, who have been held by the Soviet Zone since the end of the second world war, was regarded in United States quarters as one of the most significant features of the agreement.

The return by Russia of German war prisoners was put forward by President Eisenhower in his major foreign policy speech on April 16 as one of the preconditions which would demonstrate sincerity on the part of the Soviet leaders before any settlement could be reached with the West on international problems.—Reuter.

DELEGATION LEAVES

London, Aug. 23. Moscow Radio, broadcasting tonight in German from flag-decked Moscow airport, said the East German delegation was seen off by Vyacheslav Molotov, the Soviet Foreign Minister.

Otto Grotewohl, the East German Prime Minister, broadcast a statement expressing the "deep-felt gratitude" of his government and "all patriotic Germans" to the entire Soviet people and the Soviet Government.

He said the agreement between the two Governments entered into a new stage in the friendly relations between the two countries.—Reuter.



Boy who is supposed to "talk back" to Father—so long as he can do it loudly enough—is 11-year-old Henry Johnson, seen trying to match the stubborn voice of his Dad. Town Crier Ben Johnson of Fowey, Cornwall, at Hadding, Sussex. Mr Johnson, holder of the National Town Criers' Championship for four years, was defending his title. Reuterphoto.

Neutral Nations To Probe Allegations By Peking Committee

Panmunjom, Aug. 23.

The Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission will shortly send out mobile teams to investigate allegations made by senior members of the North Korean and Chinese committee for the repatriation of prisoners of war.

This committee has protested saying they were not able to deliver comfort speeches and packages to prisoners of war in several camps in South Korea.

They also complained over being billeted in camps enclosed by double fences of barbed wire. They said they were only able to talk to prisoners through wire fences.

General B. M. Bryan suggested the N.N.S.C. Commission send out mobile teams to investigate the allegations. Plans are now being made for the teams' early departure and they are expected to leave in a few days.

The International Secretariat of the N.N.S.C. started functioning at 10 a.m. on Monday, August 17.

Swiss and Swedes have agreed to the plan of organisation. Members of the four nations have worked out plans for files and records but these have not yet received definite approval of the Commission.

The International Secretariat has organised a temporary office which has worked this week. The Commission has agreed rules of procedure for the commission and has given additional instructions for inspection teams.

24-HOUR SERVICE

A wing of the Peace Pagoda has been built into six offices equipped with telephones, radio transmitters and receivers and teleprinters.

The Secretariat works daily from 9 a.m. until 9 p.m. and there is 24-hour radio and telephone service through which the commission stands in constant contact with ten teams.

This arrangement is temporary until the new camp is finished. This is now being built and N.N.S.C. members hope to be able to move in the first days of September.

Congressman Stuyvesant Wainwright today visited the Swiss and Swedish Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission Camp.

The Congressman arrived in a helicopter in pouring rain and spent one hour with the head of the Swedish group, General Sven Grönqvist, and the head of the Swiss group, General Friedrich Rihner. Congressman Wainwright had been sent by President Eisenhower to get briefed on the activities of the N.N.S.C.

Generals Paul Mohr and Nils Ivarsson from the Swedish group and General Ernst Asper and Colonel Walter Boell from the Swiss group, each accompanied by two officers, were invited to Kaesong on Friday, August 21, to attend the departure of additional members of Polish and Czech teams for North Korea.

BADLY DAMAGED

The guests, accompanied by their Polish and Czech hosts left Panmunjom in elegant Czech and American sedans. They noted that on the north side

"Talking Back" To Dad



Boy who is supposed to "talk back" to Father—so long as he can do it loudly enough—is 11-year-old Henry Johnson, seen trying to match the stubborn voice of his Dad. Town Crier Ben Johnson of Fowey, Cornwall, at Hadding, Sussex. Mr Johnson, holder of the National Town Criers' Championship for four years, was defending his title. Reuterphoto.

Flemings Give Nazi Salute

Dixmude, Aug. 23.

Demonstrating crowds today gave the Nazi salute and threw band music stands at the feet of police horses after a pilgrimage to a monument to Flemish World War-I dead near here.

Police occupied the grounds of the big stone "Four d'Ar" cross when some of the 40,000 audience refused to leave after the ceremony.

Demonstrators giving the Nazi salute sang Flemish national songs before the police dispersed them.—Reuter.

MILITARY MEETING IN CAIRO

Cairo, Aug. 23.

The Chiefs of Staff of the seven Arab League States are to meet for the first time on Tuesday to study the implementation of the Arab Collective Security Pact signed in June 1950.

The acting President of Egypt, Lieutenant-General Gamal Abdel Nasser, will welcome the Chiefs who are expected to establish a permanent military committee.

Libya which joined the League earlier this year as the eighth member, is not a signatory to the Pact.

President Naguib of Egypt, who is now on a pilgrimage to Islam's holy places, was today received by King Ibn Saud at Taif, near Mecca, according to reports reaching here.

He is accompanied by Major Salah Salem, Egyptian Minister of National Guidance, and other Egyptian officers. They are due home later this week.—Reuter.

A-Cannon Not Sent Abroad

Washington, Aug. 23.

A United States army spokesman said today that the practical needs of American forces overseas would determine whether they were to be equipped with any atomic cannon.

None of the 28-mm. cannon, capable of firing an atomic shell as well as conventional ammunition, has yet been sent anywhere overseas, the spokesman added.

Twice in the last few months unidentified soldiers in Paris have said that some of the big weapons would be sent to the United States forces in Europe, but each time the Army has reacted only to the extent of saying that none had been sent so far.

They could be slipped wherever the Army deemed it necessary with their conventional high explosive shells but Presidential approval would be required under the existing law to send atomic shells outside the United States.—Reuter.

Forbidden To Break Sound Barrier

Washington, Aug. 23.

American jet pilots have been forbidden to break the sound barrier over densely populated areas, so as to avoid frightening people.

The order was contained in an Air Force directive to all commanding officers.—France Press.

Two-Thirds Of World Starving, Says US Society

New York, Aug. 23.

Almost two-thirds of the people of the world are starving, the American Geographical Society revealed today in a series of world starvation maps.

The world's food production if properly distributed appears to be sufficient to provide food for everyone in all the world's countries, the Society said, adding that only India, Ceylon, China, Indonesia, Pakistan and the Philippines are unable to provide sufficient food daily for each of their peoples.

The maps were prepared during a study in human starvation, just completed by the Medical Geographical Department of the American Geographical Society. The Office of Naval Research sponsored the study.

The maps are the first comprehensive compilation of all available data on malnutrition in chart form showing the medical significance of the world's food production as related to food consumption.

The Society said in the Western Hemisphere the only countries that have an adequate diet are the United States, Canada, Uruguay, Paraguay and two-thirds of Argentina.

The diets of the people of Western Europe, with the exception of Portugal, Spain, Italy and East Germany, are adequate, the maps showed.

IN RUSSIA

Information on Russia would seem to indicate that the USSR provides an adequate diet, the Society said. However, the data showing the location of numerous forced labour camps where starvation diets exist.

The maps show both data. The Society said the only countries with adequate diets in the Middle East are Greece and Turkey; in the Far East—Kashmir, Tibet, Thailand, Cambodia and Formosa; in Africa—Somalia and Portuguese Guinea.

Australia and New Zealand also have adequate diets.

The rest of the world subsists on diets lacking both in energy and protective values, the maps showed. Factors contributing to this overwhelming prevalence of malnutrition, the Society said, are population densities, religions and cultural taboos, land tenure and poor farming methods.—United Press.

INDIAN PROBLEM OVER

Bombay, Aug. 23.

Mr Rafi Ahmed Kidwai, the Indian Food Minister, said today that India's food problem has ended and her food imports which stood at more than 4,000,000 tons in 1952 would be cut to a million tons next year.

He hoped it would be available at a very cheap price. Under the agreement India had to buy one million tons of wheat by next July at a ceiling price of 2.3 dollars and a floor price of 1.55 dollars a bushel.

But the price of wheat has now slumped from 2.2 dollars at the time of the agreement to 2 dollars and futures of three months contract were quoted as low as 1.7 dollars a bushel in Chicago.—Reuter.

Egyptian Mission To Yugoslavia

Cairo, Aug. 23.

A 10-man Egyptian military mission will leave today for Belgrade at the invitation of Marshal Tito to visit Yugoslav army units and establishments.

Headed by Admiral Soliman Ezat, Chief of the Egyptian Naval Staff, the mission will carry a message from President Naguib to President Tito. It will also take films showing the progress of the Egyptian armed forces.—China Mail Special.

CORONATION GLORY A PAGEANT OF QUEENS

The reigns of our Queens have been notable throughout the history of these islands. From Queen Elizabeth I, who ruled in an age of adventure, through the sixty glorious years of Victoria, and on to our present Queen Elizabeth II and the beginning of an era of hope. There are also those Queens who did not rule, but who played an important part as consorts, and gave untiring support to the Sovereign their husband. Each one made a contribution to the British pattern of life.

Each coronation had its own glory, which through the ages added something to the pageantry and splendour of our tradition.

Each reign had its great men and great events. They are recorded in our history and form part of our heritage. The story and the intimate details of each Queen's Coronation, her feelings and her reactions, are vividly portrayed in this book "CORONATION GLORY—A Pageant of Queens, 1559-1953". It is a book to be treasured as a reminder of the crowning of Queen Elizabeth II and a glimpse of Coronation glories of the past.

COMPLETELY SOLD OUT WITHIN A FEW DAYS OF ISSUE IN LONDON

\$10.50

LIMITED QUOTA FOR HONGKONG SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST, LTD. HONGKONG

JOHN-DEANE POTTER takes you into the world of Guys and Dolls, the men on the race-track fringe who dream of cash without work where the slogan is 'Only fools use cheques'

EASY MONEY

DID you know that the income tax man has no authority to look at your banking account? So, presumably, if you are putting money into it about which you would not like too many questions asked, you are quite safe?

Well, it is not quite so straightforward as that. The whole situation is handled with beautiful English delicacy and tact. Naturally, said the income tax man in a shocked voice, the liberty of the subject must be protected, so you can always refuse if we ask to see your bank book.

But, he added, examining his nails, if we have reason to believe that your account contains entries which will interest us, we may give you a demand which will be well-remembered on the large side.

If you wish to dispute it, you are at liberty to produce your bank account.

Perhaps it would be cheaper and cleverer to pay up? This attitude, admonished the income tax man, does not always impress us.

On the contrary, we incline to the view that we may have underestimated you. Often the next demand is doubled. In order to parry this it is now almost essential that you produce your bank details.

'Mantraps'

BLACKMAIL? The tax man shuddered delicately and took a sip of tea.

He pointed out that if you have a deposit or savings account, all this ungentlemanly manoeuvring will be avoided. Under new laws, any deposit which produces more than £15 a year income has to be returned by the bank.

This, confided the income tax man, has produced a surprisingly fruitful tax field.

It is because they know the mantraps in such tax fields that it is estimated there are 20,000 people in Britain today who believe that only fools have an address and even bigger fools have a cheque book.

They write no letters, they keep no records, they telephone from kiosks.

Sometimes one of them may have a small shop. It could not possibly make more than £4 a week.

If you are married that amount is not taxable. But the shop has a telephone which is used for dealing.

Dealing? It has never been the case since the suspension of the Coronation. Admittedly there was a small market in over-price television sets.

There are a few women who will pay a bit extra for American-made nylon, but there are hardly enough of them to keep a man out of work.

The world has become bleaker for the chequesless men.

The nylon racket is dead, second-hand cars are selling at almost reasonable prices. You can even buy bananas.

Betting down

THE betting figures are the most delicate barometer of this. They have sunk consistently since 1946 when there were gratuities and war profits to throw into the mix.

The £400 million turnover on horse racing in 1951 dropped to £370 million last year, and the greyhound racing turnover fell to £131 million, £4,000,000 less than the year before.

The easy money world looks back with a sigh to the days of the shortages. They remember the happy hours when the Tories rumbled round Britain loading up with goods that were hard to get. And which sold well over-the-odds.

They recall the man who borrowed a few hundred pounds to buy up some race stuff. A month later he was walking round London with a cardboard suitcase.

In small bars and dark corners of cafes he paid back the money he owed. That suitcase contained £4,000 in notes.

Most of the money in the suitcase was in the bookmakers' satchels within three months. That generally happens to the shy, shy little men who sit around in bars nursing a note-filled suitcase after a successful deal.

One snag

IN a way, they are driven to racing. They cannot put the money in the bank, they cannot buy a house or a legitimate business without feeling the tax man's hot breath on their neck. There is one way out—the race track. They pore all the time as big punters. Their income often-

sibly comes from racing successes. This helps to cloak their other activities, and their wins are not taxable.

And a no-tax man who wants to put his money into something solid can only do it through racing.

Say he has made £500 from a quick deal and he wants to buy a house with it. He backs a horse with a reputable bookmaker. If he wins, he can get about buying what he wants.

The income tax man will ask about the £500. He will say it came from £10 which he put on with small bookmakers.

He was so lucky that the small bookmakers could no longer handle him. That was when he decided to put £500 on with a reputable bookmaker whose records can show that he had an untaxable win.

The story of the first £500 is difficult to disprove. There is one snag, however, in this otherwise perfect fairy tale. He is unlikely to win.

Two dissimilar kinds of people agree about this. They are the bookmakers and the income tax collectors.

Bookmakers' records show that the man with the £500 in a suitcase is typical. Quick money men do not take money out of racing, they only put it in.

And that is why the public demand to tax betting wins leaves the income tax pundits untroubled.

Hard to find

THEY estimate there are nine million illegals every year. If they taxed the winners, they would have to make allowances for the losers.

And the sad stories that this would bring to light would make even a tax collector weep.

But what makes the bookies weep is that easy money is getting harder to find and big bets are getting steadily smaller.

Oh, cry the barrow boy and the big dealer, if only some black market benefactor could create another splendid shortage.

The quick-money' telephone would start up, and so would the jorries. The notes would be passed dutifully from hand to hand, over onward towards the bookmakers.

And the noise of the lovely, legitimate diddle would be heard once again in the land.—London Express Service.



"Parbleu! It's time the Government took a firm hand."

"Zut! It's time the Government stopped wild spending."

"Ah! A Minister worthy of the glory of France!"

"Economy measure... ten per cent. cut in my salary! ME!"

"Assassins! To the Chamber of Deputies! To the Barricades! We must STRIKE!"

London Express Service

THE HANGMAN'S ROPE CASTS ITS SHADOW FAR

NOW that the summer is here and the House of Parliament have lapsed into silence it is probable that Sir David Maxwell Fyfe and his wife Sylvia will take their usual fortnight's holiday in the Isle of Wight.

Allow me to introduce Sylvia to you. Although she is rather tired of hearing it, she is the sister of Rex Harrison, the screen and stage star. Sylvia herself, although Vice-Chairman of the Conservative Party, is an extremely attractive woman.

Her eyes have a challenging twinkle, her voice is unusually provocative, and her figure is fashionably slim.

Sir David is magnificently bald on top so that his head gleams like a mirror. His eyes are arresting and can change from the look of a puzzled gazelle to a man of wrath denouncing the wicked.

His voice is persuasive yet bluntly honest. Quite definitely he gives the impression of a man incapable of a dishonourable thought, or action. Quite definitely he is exactly that.

No Bullying

PEOPLE still speak with awe of his cross-examination of the Nazi war criminals at Nuremberg. He was absolutely fair yet bluntly honest. Quite definitely he gives the impression of a man incapable of a dishonourable thought, or action. Quite definitely he is exactly that.

I was there for the summing up and sentencing of the Nazis and dined with Maxwell Fyfe the night before the sentences were passed. He had done his duty as prosecutor and the Winston Churchill set in his

BEVERLEY BAXTER, MP, discusses the difficulties that confront the Home Secretary, Sir David Maxwell Fyfe, and of the repercussions which events may have upon his political career

ultimate decision then lay with the judges, but I know that his heart was heavy. It was typical of him to say that Goering was a villain who might have been a power for good if he had not been drawn into the Nazi movement.

At that time the Socialists were in power in Britain and Sir David, as a Tory M.P., had no ministerial responsibilities.

He was in great demand in the courts as a barrister, and could have earned £25,000 a year if he had given all his spare time to the law.

Instead he probably earned only half that because he deemed it his duty to speak in the country at least twice a week on behalf of the Conservative Party. In addition, he helped the Conservative Central Organisation to form its policy for the next election.

He and his wife lived well but not ostentatiously. They had a semi-luxury flat near the Houses of Parliament and, as I have said, they went each summer to the Isle of Wight. Success spread its carpet at Sir David's feet.

Then came the election of 1950 which cut the Socialist majority to a corporal's guard, followed a year later by the election which put the Conservatives in with a slightly larger corporal's guard as a majority.

At No. 10 Downing Street Winston Churchill set in his

glory, creating his new Government. Sir David knew that he would be included in the ministry and assumed that he would either be made Lord Chancellor or the head of the law, or Attorney General. As Lord Chancellor he would receive £10,000 a year, with a retiring pension of £5,000 a year, or as Attorney General he would receive £10,000 a year. I do not say that the money element was the chief attraction to this man of politics, but it would have added financial security for his wife and daughters.

And as a lawyer it would have been an understandable satisfaction to be the head of the law either in the House of Lords or the House of Commons.

Call Came

SO the call came from Downing Street. An hour later Sir David arrived at his flat and broke the news to Sylvia. He had been made Home Secretary, and Churchill had slashed all Cabinet salaries from £6,000 to £4,000.

I am well aware that £4,000 a year sounds to normal ears like a lot of money, but let us just look what it means to a man in Maxwell Fyfe's position.

First he must return all his briefs and undertake no further private work. As a Minister he can charge no expenses against his income, which is duly taxed and super-taxed.

Worse than that his clients have to get another lawyer in his place.

As an economy he gave up his semi-luxury flat and took a small one in the Temple, on the Embankment, with Sylvia doing all the housework in addition to her duties as a mother and Tory Vice-Chairman. It was an immense sacrifice to make, but politics is a duty, and of course there was the dream that every senior Minister has—that some day he might be Premier.

I have set down these facts because they are a necessary prelude to the dramatic events that followed like strokes of fate. Although the House was for the long recess, there is no rest for Maxwell Fyfe, even though his body is on holiday at the Isle of Wight.

Odd Quirk

By an odd quirk the Home Secretary is responsible for the Metropolitan Police. In addition to that he is responsible for all aliens who enter or wish to enter this country.

And finally he has sole power of recommending Her Majesty to exercise clemency in the case of a convicted murderer. The Cabinet plays no part in this. To put it grimly, the privilege or the denial of a reprieve is a one-man show.

The first storm that broke over him was when a young 18-year-old ruffian named Bentley was sentenced to be hanged although he had been under arrest in the hands of the police for fifteen minutes before the murder was committed. In fact Bentley had no gun on him at any time during the incident.

He had set out to do a robbery with a 16-year-old accomplice named Evans, who carried a revolver and shot a policeman who was trying to arrest him. Quite correctly, under British law, both boys were tried for murder and both found guilty and sentenced to death.

But Craig, the actual murderer, had his sentence automatically reduced to life imprisonment because he was under the age of 18.

At the time I described the scenes in the House of Commons on the day before the execution of Bentley, a group of Socialists had tried to force a debate on

the sentence but were ruled out by Mr Speaker. Excited crowds demonstrated outside No. 10 Downing Street, then moved on to Buckingham Palace, while hundreds of other people crowded in protest into the corridors of Westminster.

Bentley was guilty of murder according to British law, but to the mob it seemed wrong that the boy who fired the shot should live and that the older boy who was not even armed and was, moreover, in the hands of the police at the time, should go to the gallows.

Pale and tired, Maxwell Fyfe sat in his flat and listened to the shouting of the crowd.

"It is the law," he said over and over again to himself, "and I must uphold the law."

Next morning Bentley went to his death, and by noon the public put him out of its mind.

But Maxwell Fyfe showed the marks of strain when he answered questions next day on Welsh affairs. He is also Minister for Wales.

But in the case of Sir David the lightning was not content to strike once in the same place. In fact, against all precedent, it was to strike not only twice but thrice.

Evans Case

WITH considerable ingenuity a citizen named Christie succeeded in murdering no fewer than seven women over a period of five and a half years in his tiny London house and miniature garden, where a normal man could hardly conceal a suitcase.

Eventually Christie was arrested, tried for murder and sentenced to death. This time there was no mob outcry, and Sir David was not urged by anyone to advise Her Majesty to exercise clemency. Yet before the date of the hanging a sensational legal situation arose.

It was discovered that six years back, a Mr and Mrs Evans and their baby boarded with Mr and Mrs Christie in the little London house. Mrs Evans and the baby were found murdered, and Evans was put on trial. And who was the principal Crown witness? No less a person than Christie.

Evans was a creature of sub-normal intellect who could barely read and write, and one case lost its interest when the police produced his signed confession. Christie had given his evidence in a perfectly straightforward way, and there is little doubt that the whole court felt sympathy for him in the terrible deeds that the murderous Evans had committed in his home.

You can imagine the excitement when all this came to light a few weeks ago after Christie had been sentenced to death for his multiple murders. We had some clever lawyer M.P.'s in the ranks of the Socialists, and they demanded that Maxwell Fyfe should set up a judicial enquiry to go into the records of the Evans trial and determine whether or not there had been a miscarriage of justice. They had one unanswerable point.

An Inquiry

"SUPPOSING," they said, "that when Christie gave evidence for the Crown against Evans it was revealed that Christie had murdered a number of women in much the same manner as Mrs Evans was murdered. Would the jury have been quite so certain that Christie had nothing whatever to do with it and that Evans was the only one who could have done the murder?"

Maxwell Fyfe wisely conceded the Socialist case, and immediately set up a judicial committee of inquiry under a distinguished lawyer, Sir David Maxwell Fyfe, but you are about to hang the one in-

portant witness who can bring light to this terrible affair." Sir David answered that the inquiry would be set up at once and that the report would probably be completed before the date set for Christie's execution.

One does not need to be a lawyer to understand Sir David's dilemma. To say to a condemned man: "We are postponing your hanging for three days in order that you may be questioned about the Evans case. If everything goes all right there should be no further delay. However, I shall let you know if we decide to keep you alive for a day or two longer."

The judicial committee worked swiftly and issued its report on the eve of the execution. At nine o'clock that night the Socialists forced a debate and made a most formidable attack on Maxwell Fyfe. The chairmanship of the Judicial Committee had summed up his report by declaring that there could be no doubt whatever that Evans was guilty and that the verdict of the court was absolutely correct.

Bad Luck

SIR David could do nothing else but accept the report, nor would he agree to postpone the execution of Christie. He said quite rightly that to deal with a condemned man in such a cat-and-mouse manner would be unthinkable. On the Tory benches we heartily agreed with that pronouncement, but many of us felt doubts about the hanging of Evans.

Fortunately for the Home Secretary, the summer recess came just in time to scatter the Socialists and thus end their attack for the time being. Let it be clearly understood that Sir David had nothing whatever to do with the original trial of Evans. It was just bad luck that in his official position he had to support the findings of the Committee, which he had brought into being.

As the House of Commons police shouted: "Who goes home?" on the last day of the session, Sir David must have felt that he himself had been relieved. But unhappily the malignant fates were not finished with him.

A dreadful old woman and her stupid husband named Merrifield went to work for even older woman, who treated them kindly and said that she would leave them her house when she died. It occurred to Mrs Merrifield that it was a pity to delay such an act of charity and she most cruelly poisoned her benefactor.

Both Mrs Merrifield and her husband were charged with murder. She was found guilty and sentenced to be hanged, but the jury disagreed about the husband and he was committed to prison to await the new trial, which could not take place until the Autumn.

Terrible Strain

BUT what about the condemned woman who was due to swing in three weeks' time? She would be a material witness in the retrial of her husband, and, therefore, the execution would have to be postponed. Whereupon, to everyone's astonishment, the husband was unconditionally released.

Fortunately Parliament was up by that time, or there would have been another onslaught, with Sir David facing the fury of the Socialist Goliaths. For the law officers to release a suspected murderer so that his wife could keep her engagement with the executioner would have supplied a tremendous case for the Socialist legislators.

There my story must rest for the time being. I hope that Sir David and his wife are sitting in the cool breezes at the Isle of Wight, sailing their modest boat. The strain on him has been terrible, for he has had to carry responsibility for situations which were none of his making. He is still one of the five possible successors to Winston Churchill for the Premiership, but this series of grotesque controversies and unhappy decisions will not enhance his prospects.

The hangman's rope casts a shadow far beyond the prison walls.

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Here's the chair that will make work EASY

By CHAPMAN PINCHER

ARE you sitting comfortably? What sort of chair are you sitting on as you read this? You think it doesn't matter? Then you should know that Medical Research Council doctors, scientists, and engineers have just finished five years of painstaking research to produce a chair—the one pictured below.

It is one of a series of seven super-comfort seats now being made for the Army and Navy.

They are designed so that radar operators, telephonists, gunners, and others who also sit and serve, will be able to endure long spells of duty.

In rough-sea tests in a motor-torpedo boat, sailors have sat in them for 24 hours with no more than slight backache.

What makes this chair different from any other? Dr Howard Doreus, the Oxford University physiologist who devised the Medical Research Council experiments, claims these advantages:

1. The height—18ins. from the ground—is the best average to prevent pressure on the muscles and veins at the back of the thighs.

2. The adjustable back rest, ideally shaped to give maximum spine support.

3. The four-inch thick latex-foam cushioning ensures that the weight of the body is evenly distributed. It slopes upwards to thickness of five inches at the front to conform to the underside of the thigh.

4. Slight ridging of the tough, plastic covering—in light-green for the Army, blue for the Navy—ventilates the seat in hot weather. The whole chair is resistant to rain, sea-water, and even "white ants," and folds easily for storage and carrying.

Dr Doreus measured and tested scores of people before



AT EASE, THANK YOU
And here is the super-comfort chair.

designing the seat. There were many high-level meetings, field trials, and sea-tests before production started.

Old sweats, who had to be satisfied with the nearest ammunition box for a seat, may think that the modern fighting man is being mollified.

But new equipment need concentrated attention that any device reducing human fatigue increases its efficiency.

(London Express Service)

THE FINAL TEST—FIRST DAY



Len Hutton batting to an Australian field of Morris, de Courcy, Hole, Miller, Langley and Hassett on the first day of the final Test at the Oval. He has lost his cap in the process.



A fine catch by Bill Edrich to dismiss Davidson off Laker.—Central Press Photos.

Surrey And Middlesex In Vital Struggle

London, Aug. 22. Surrey were in a strong position at the end of the first day in their vital County Championship match with Middlesex at the Oval. Middlesex with five wickets down still need 125 runs for a first innings lead.

Surrey lost their first two wickets for 11 runs but Peter May and Bernard Constable put on 91 in a fine third wicket stand. May, giving a brilliant display of stroke play, hit 59, including eight fours in one hour and 50 minutes.

Two Middlesex wickets were down for 20 runs when Denis Compton came in and attacked the bowling with all his old audacity. He scored 63 in 55 minutes, including two sixes and six fours.

Reg Simpson and John Clay gave Nottinghamshire a good start against Leicestershire, the championship leaders, with a century opening stand but three quick wickets by Vic Jackson, Leicestershire's Australian off spinner, changed the picture at the close.

Simpson batted three hours for 73 and hit six fours between interruptions by rain.

LEAGUE STANDINGS

London, Aug. 22. Placings in the County Cricket Championship Table after the end of Saturday's matches were:

	P	W	L	D	T	No Dec	1st Innings	Lead	Pts
Leicestershire	26	10	6	10	0	0	133	133	133
Middlesex	26	10	6	10	0	0	133	133	133
Surrey	26	10	6	10	0	0	133	133	133
Nottinghamshire	26	10	6	10	0	0	133	133	133
Gloucestershire	26	10	6	10	0	0	133	133	133
Derbyshire	26	10	6	10	0	0	133	133	133
Gloucestershire	26	10	6	10	0	0	133	133	133
Derbyshire	26	10	6	10	0	0	133	133	133
Gloucestershire	26	10	6	10	0	0	133	133	133
Derbyshire	26	10	6	10	0	0	133	133	133

Placings of other Counties:

	P	W	L	D	T	No Dec	1st Innings	Lead	Pts
Yorkshire	26	10	6	10	0	0	133	133	133
Nottinghamshire	26	10	6	10	0	0	133	133	133
Gloucestershire	26	10	6	10	0	0	133	133	133
Derbyshire	26	10	6	10	0	0	133	133	133

BATTING AVERAGES

	Inn.	N.O.	Runs	Highest Inn.	Average
R. N. Harvey (Sus.)	35	4	1,237	176	35.93
R. Archer (Sus.)	35	4	1,237	176	35.93
L. J. Langford (Northants)	35	4	1,237	176	35.93
D. Harrison (Northants)	35	4	1,237	176	35.93
G. H. D. May (Sus.)	35	4	1,237	176	35.93
H. B. May (Sus.)	35	4	1,237	176	35.93
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BOWLING AVERAGES

	O	M	R	W	Average
L. Jackson (Derby)	264.4	210	856	24	35.67
R. N. Harvey (Sus.)	264.4	210	856	24	35.67
R. Archer (Sus.)	264.4	210	856	24	35.67
L. J. Langford (Northants)	264.4	210	856	24	35.67
D. Harrison (Northants)	264.4	210	856	24	35.67
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SOME ARE BEGINNING TO FEEL THAT BEN HOGAN SURPASSES BOBBY JONES

New York, Aug. 23.

The "Mechanical Man of Golf" was 41 on August 14, and, while the gears are meshing better than ever, Ben Hogan insists that "there are times when I feel like I'm 90".

Those times are under adverse weather conditions or when he puts too much strain on the slender frame which almost was dismantled in a near-fatal motor car accident in early 1949. But Hogan, who was born in the tiny "cow town" of Dublin, Texas, on August 13, 1912, will be around for the big ones quite a while yet.

"Golf is my life," he grins. "Actually, I feel fine. It's just that I'm getting too old to have birthdays any more."

You can't prove that to the tournament aces who have been chasing him since he won the U.S. Open in 1946. Hogan's stock of golf argument now is whether he is greater even than the immortal Bobby Jones. The debate reached its peak after his British Open triumph, giving Ben a record of five wins in six starts this year.

His other triumphs were in the United States Open, the Masters, Colonial Invitation and Pan-American Open. In his other start, he finished third at Greenbrier.

THE FUTURE. "In the future," Ben says, "I'll play in the Masters and the U.S. Open and possibly the Colonial Invitation. I don't know about playing in the British Open any more. That's too far in the future."

As for his sensational play, Ben chuckles at the amazement of fellow professionals over what he calls his concentration on the fairways.

"I don't go into a trance or anything," Hogan declared. "I've just trained myself to think about one subject for three and one-half or four hours. You have to think of what you're doing and obliterate all outside influences. All of the pros have it to some extent," he added. "It's just that some of them can't do it that long. They permit their minds to wander. And any time you think about anything else, you get into trouble."

Many of Hogan's rivals believe that is his greatest secret, that ability to concentrate to the exclusion of all else. Others feel that another Hogan factor is an analytical playing for position, where most of the other stars "bang and hope".

Almost all of them agree that Hogan is the greatest active player, and most of them feel that he even surpasses "Emperor Jones". This, of course, enters the realm of whether Dornan was better than Louis, Man O'War greater than Collin or Cy Young was a finer pitcher than Walter Johnson.

Equipment is better now than in the Jones era, yet it seems impossible, in view of the pace of today's game, and the hundreds of outstanding players, that one man could completely dominate the game. Yet Hogan does. As Jones, himself, admits:

"Hogan has set a new pattern. In any day you expect one big round during a tournament. I think Hogan set a pattern of four good rounds to win. Hogan has set a pattern of four 'superlative' rounds to win."

Hogan, with the end still not in sight at 41, smiles, happily and replies:

"It's nice to be mentioned along with fellows like that. They must feel the same way. —United Press.

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FINAL TEST—FIRST DAY



Lindsay Hassett caught by Evans off Bedser for 53.



Jim de Courcy caught by Evans off Trueman for 5.



Ron Archer caught and bowled by Alec Bedser for 10.—Central Press Photos.

Arie Van Vliet Regains Sprint Cycling Championship

Zurich, Aug. 23.

Arie Van Vliet of Holland regained today the professional sprint cycling title which he first won in 1938.

Making a sudden sprint on the last lap of the final, he won from Enzo Sacchi of Italy, last year's Amateur Champion.

Third was Reg Harris of Britain, winner of the title in 1949, 1950 and 1951.

Van Vliet's last success in the event was in 1948.

Two Indian competitors, Douglas Francis and Ismail Basha, were eliminated in the qualifying heats of the amateur event, finishing well behind the leaders.—Reuters.

Van Donck Wins The Dutch Golf Championship

The Hague, Aug. 23.

Flory Van Donck, professional to the Waterloo Club (Brussels), today won his third national golf championship in the space of three week-ends when he took the Dutch title on the Eindhovense Course at Walkerswaard.

A fortnight ago Van Donck, who has won two major tournaments in Britain this year, won the Belgian Championship. Last week he annexed the German crown and now, coming from behind, he has won the Dutch.

Van Donck won by two strokes with an aggregate of 286, beating Piet Witte (Holland) 288, with Gerard de Wit (Holland) third, 291.

Cecil Denney (Britain), the holder, was eleventh with 301.

Van Donck (73) had been fifth after the first round, third at the half way stage (147), five strokes behind De Wit.

In the third round this morning Van Donck was second, with Piet Witte leading by two strokes, and a final 71 gave the Belgian the title, Witte taking 75.—Reuters.

At Northampton—Northamptonshire-Glamorgan, Glamorgan 223 for seven, (Parkhouse 89) rain restricted play.

At Manchester—Lancashire-Kent, no play owing to rain.

At Nottingham—Nottinghamshire 182 for 4 (Clay 34, Simpson 73) versus Leicestershire, rain restricted play.

At Eastbourne—Gloucestershire 84 (Marlar, seven for 42), Sussex 181 for one (Sheppard not out 128).

At Burnley—Warwickshire 277 (Horne 75, Spooner 103, Wardle, five for 91), Yorkshire 28 for one.

At Worcester—Hampshire 392 (Bridger 61, Rogers 79, Raymond 70, Ashman five for 77), Wiltshire seven for no wicket.—Reuters.

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EIGHT 'HAT TRICKS' IN SATURDAY'S HOME SOCCER

London, Aug. 22.

High scoring and eight hat-tricks featured the first Saturday's play of the new football season in England today, one of the three-goal scorers being John Charles, the Welsh International of Leeds United.

On Wednesday, he netted four times and so has the remarkable record of seven goals within four days. All this was from the centre-forward position where he has never played for Wales, having appeared at centre-half and inside-right for his county.

It may make the Welsh selectors seriously think of playing him in place of Trevor Ford as leader of the attack.

Rotherham gave Leeds a shock by scoring twice in two minutes, but Leeds settled down and were good winners in the end.

Two hat-tricks came in the day's highest scoring game at Shrewsbury, where Bowies for Wolves, who scored four times, proved of little avail against the six goals for the home side, Jackson getting three of those.

Forster (Preston), Lee (Derby), Murphy (Birmingham), Kearns (West Ham) and Owen (Swansea) were the others to record three goals and the day's total from 46 matches was 169.

No fewer than 19 clubs scored four or more, Swindon and Carlisle topping the totals with seven apiece.

In contrast was the goalless draw between Arsenal and Huddersfield. This game, never of a high standard because of the negative approach work by the defences, was featured by the debuts of two youngsters for Arsenal.

ARSENAL'S YOUNGEST. Gerald Ward, the 16-year-old schoolboy international and youngest player ever to wear the Arsenal shirt, showed distinct promise, playing with cool assurance on the left-wing.

He was a great run down the field by Evans and a clever pass to Ward which allowed the young winger to score what would have been a fine goal—ruled offside and referee disallowed the point much to the disappointment of the 54,000 crowd.

Huddersfield can feel pleased with their start to a season in the first division taking point from the champions, Arsenal, after collecting both from Preston, runners-up to Arsenal, in midweek, in both cases away from home. A real welcome should await them when they play before their own spectators on Wednesday.

SUNDERLAND POINTLESS. There were nearly 60,000 spectators at the northeastern club of Sunderland and Newcastle, and Sunderland, who spent so much money in team building for this season, are still pointless. They had their chance to force a draw but Trevor Ford missed a penalty.

Newcastle had opened their scoring with a penalty.

The two Stanley's of Blackpool shone in Blackpool's win against Chelsea. Matthews providing the aplomb and Mortenson the two goals. His second won the game, being scored a minute from time when Chelsea appeared likely to share the honours.

Two newcomers did well for Cardiff. McIntosh who had been signed from Crystal Palace, scoring Cardiff's first goal of the season, while Peter Thomas, a 21-year-old local player, scored the second on his debut for the club.

Cardiff, one of last season's surprise teams, continued the good start made in midweek, while two prominent clubs, who lost on Wednesday, to-day showed that form, to be all against Arsenal.—Reuters.

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MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

PASSENGER/FREIGHT SERVICE

Outwards From Europe	Leaves	Due Hongkong	Via
"CAMBODGE"	1 Aug.	23 Aug.	Salmon
"AURAY"	10 Aug.	29/30 Sept.	Japan
"VIET-NAM"	20 Aug.	14 Sept.	Salmon
"CAMBODGE"	29 Aug.	21 Sept.	Salmon

via Marseilles to all Mediterranean & West Africa ports.
via Djibouti to Madagascar.

FREIGHT SERVICE

Outwards From Europe	Leaves	Due Hongkong	Via
"COURBEUILLES"	Europe-Sailed	2 Sept.	Japan
"AURAY"	Europe-Sailed	29/30 Sept.	Japan
"IRAOUADY"	Antwerp-1 Sept.	12/14 Oct.	Japan
"MEKONG"	Keelung-20 Aug.	23 Aug.	Japan
"COURBEUILLES"	Keelung-4 Oct.	5 Oct.	Japan
"AURAY"	Keelung-30 Oct.	1 Nov.	Japan
"IRAOUADY"	Keelung-7 Nov.	8 Nov.	Japan

Salmon, Marseilles, Algiers, Oran, Tangiers, Casablanca, Le Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam & Dunkirk.
Subject to change without notice.

S.S. "VIET-NAM"

will sail for
MARSEILLES

SAIGON, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, DJIBOUTI,
SUEZ, PORT-SAID

Wednesday, 26th Aug., 1953, at 4 p.m.

EMBARKATION: Passengers are requested to board the vessel before 3 p.m. on Wednesday, August 26th.

BAGGAGE: Baggage room, hold and cabin luggage have to be registered at the Kowloon Godowns, Godown No. 50 (No. 2 Gate, Canton Road entrance) from 9 a.m. to noon, and from 2 to 5 p.m. on Tuesday, August 25th, 1953.

CABIN BAGGAGE: cannot be accepted on board before embarkation time. Passengers will therefore have to collect their baggage from the godown between 1 and 3 p.m. on the 25th August, during which period cabin baggage only may be registered.

Passengers are requested to note that ALL BAGGAGE must be registered as prescribed above.

Compagnie Des Messageries Maritimes
Queen's Building Tel: 26651

EVERETT LINES

EVERETT ORIENT LINE
Fast regular freight-refrigerator-passenger service to Korea, Japan, Philippines, Indo-China, Siam, Malaya, Rangoon, Calcutta and Ceylon.

"REBEVERETT"
Arrives Aug. 23 from Manila.
Sails Aug. 29 for Singapore, Penang, Rangoon & Calcutta.

"BRADEVERETT"
Arrives Sept. 16 from Singapore.
Sails Sept. 16 for Kobe & Yokohama.
(Accepting cargo for transshipment Kobe/Pusan and Kobe/Okinawa)

EVERETT STAR LINE
Fast regular freight-refrigerator-passenger service to Korea, Japan, Philippines, Indo-China, Siam, Malaya, Colombo, Bombay, Karachi and Persian Gulf Ports.

"STAR ARCTURUS"
Arrives Aug. 25 from Manila.
Sails Aug. 26 for Singapore, Port Swettenham, Penang, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, Karachi, Kharasmahur, Basrah & Bahrain.

"STAR ALCYONE"
Arrives Aug. 27 from Singapore.
Sails Aug. 27 for Naha, Kobe, Osaka, Yokohama, Shimizu & Nagoya.

"STAR BETELGEUSE"
Arrives Sept. 16 from Singapore.
Sails Sept. 17 for Pusan, Kobe & Yokohama.
(Accepting cargo for transshipment Kobe/Pusan and Kobe/Okinawa)

EVERETT STEAMSHIP CORPORATION S/A
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BUSINESS REGULATION ORDINANCE 1952

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Revival Of Demand For British Exports Likely In Near Future

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

The favourable movement in Britain's terms of trade which helped transform the country's balance payments position in 1952 appears to have ended. Between May and July there was no change on balance in either import or export prices.

This, however, is not necessarily a bad thing for Britain. For the decline in raw material prices which accounted for most of the improvement in her terms of trade has meant a corresponding fall in the purchasing power of the primary producing countries and therefore in their demand for British exports.

More important still, it has meant the loss of dollar earnings to the sterling area from such commodities as rubber and tin.

HONGKONG SHARE MARKET

(From Our Correspondent)

Business done on the Stock Exchange this morning amounted to \$280,427.20. Noon quotations and the morning's transactions:

SHARES BUYERS SELLERS SALES

GOVT. LOANS 31 1/2 (1040) 2800 @ 90 900 @ 90

BANKS HK Bank 1520 East Asia 133

INSURANCES Canton 300 Union 200 Underwriters 4.50 HK Fire 150

SHIPPING Waterfront 11 500 @ 10.00 Asia Nav. 11

DOCKS, ETC. Dock 55 Wheelock 8.00 8.70 1300 @ 8.03

LAND, ETC. HK Hotel 7.00 1000 @ 7.53 HK Land 1.40 62 @ 7.01

Humphreys 10.10 10.40 1000 @ 10.20

UTILITIES Trans 23 P. 21.20 22.10

Tram (N) 21.10 Str. Ferry 12.20 100 @ 12.60

C. Light (N) 8.00 Electric 27.30 27.4 500 @ 27.30

Telephone 21.00 21.1

INDUSTRIALS Cement 19.10 19.20 1200 @ 19

Rope 17.10 17.99

STORES, ETC. Dairy 22.00 23 1200 @ 22.00

1000 @ 22.20 300 @ 22.1

COTTONS Textile Corp. 5 1/2 5000 @ 5 1/2

MISCELLANEOUS Yangtze 9 1/2

Brazilian Aid For Exports

The Brazilian authorities have taken steps to increase exports of goods that are difficult to sell on world markets because of their relatively high prices.

They have authorized exporters of a number of commodities to convert 30 per cent of their foreign exchange earnings on the domestic free exchange market at a higher rate than the official one.

The arrangement remains in force until December 31, 1953, after which the percentage negotiable on the free market will be reduced to 40, for the period January 1 to July 9, 1954.

Items coming within the scope of the new arrangements are: Cotton thread, cotton textiles, cotton linters, vegetable fibres, papyrus, sisal, carac, coquimbura, Brazil nuts in the shell, gum nuts.

Timber from the Amazon area, sawn pine wood, plywood, massaranduba wood, limbo wood, Tanned and raw hides and skins, wattle bark.

Oranges, tea, mate, tea, hulls of rice, manioc starch, tobacco, service berry.

Menthol, eucalyptus oil, babassu oil, castor oil, guarana berries, rosewood essence, groundnuts, soyabean, medicinal roots, herbs, leaves and plants except ipocuanas, guarana, Balata.

With the exception of menthol and guarana, for which exporters received 15 per cent, all the foregoing items were previously allotted 30 per cent of earnings.

—Reuters.

Exchange Rates

Business was done in the local official exchange market this morning at the following rates:

U.S. dollar (per \$100)	\$782
sterling (per £100)	\$792
Indonesian rupiah (per 100)	\$790
Siam Baht (per 100)	\$790
Siamese Baht (per 100)	\$790
Indo-China piastre (per 100)	\$790

London, Aug. 23.

The redistribution of trade, however, was not accompanied by any significant increase in United Kingdom exports to the non-sterling area.

Shipments to these markets were, in fact, only £1,000,000 a month more than in the second half of last year and slightly lower than a year earlier.

But it is encouraging to note that exports to dollar countries have recently reached record levels. How much this has been due to a conscious effort on the part of exporters and how much to the effect of the Commonwealth import restrictions it is impossible to say.

NO RELAXING

But the increase in dollar exports probably owes a good deal to the fall of purchasing power in the sterling markets.

Looking ahead, it is generally expected that with the end of the long decline of raw material prices the Commonwealth import restrictions will gradually be relaxed and demand for British exports will revive.

But this does not mean that British exporters could then afford to relax their efforts in other markets.

The need is still to expand trade with the non-sterling world, and so far no more than a start has been made on this task.

LENDING POLICY OF U.S. BANKS CRITICISED

Washington, Aug. 23.

Some banks had relaxed their lending policies "beyond prudent limits" when Government controls on consumer credits were lifted last year, the Comptroller of Currency, Mr. Ray M. Gidney, said in his first annual report.

Mr. Gidney, who supervises the 4,000 national banks in this country, said more than a few have lightened up since then and adopted more realistic and conservative policies.

In his report Mr. Gidney thought the banks just "got scared" after reducing their lending standards.

All sound bankers consider it poor policy to lower credit standards in order to build up the number of a bank's loans and its earnings, he said.

Experience had shown this is invariably costly, Mr. Gidney said, because abnormal losses follow as soon as the lower standard loans go bad.

The annual report covered the year ended December 31, 1952 which was several months before Mr. Gidney took office. It expressed several of his opinions, however, such as: "It would be unwise to ease the law which set a ceiling on mortgage lending by national banks."

The national banks had \$30,200,000,000 of deposits and assets totalling \$108,100,000,000 on December 31—United Press.

Oil Output At High

London, Aug. 23.

Crude oil production for the first six months of this year was a new high record at 332,000,000 metric tons compared with 312,000,000 in the first half of 1952, according to the calculations of the Petroleum Information Bureau.

The Middle East has now caught up with Latin America, both areas now showing 59,000,000 tons for the six months period.

The US was mainly responsible for the 20,000,000 tons increase, its output rising from 10,000,000 tons to 17,000,000.

Output of the USSR and Eastern Europe is estimated at 20,000,000, the Far East had 7,000,000 and Canada 4,000,000—United Press.

LOSSES OF GOLD BY U.S.

In almost every week of this year (excepting only three weeks) there has been a substantial outflow of reserves from the U.S. In most recent weeks (seven of the past nine) it has included substantial U.S. losses of gold. To date the U.S. thus continues to over-finance its diminished export surplus.

The total supply of dollars to the world has never been higher. For 1953, excluding military aid, it is estimated at \$20 billion. That is only slightly higher than the \$18.8 and \$18.7 billion of 1952 and 1951, but, first, it is much higher than in previous years (from 1946 to 1950 the figures progressively rose from \$13 to \$17.5 billion); secondly, the dollars buy more than they did in 1952 or 1951; thirdly, including military aid the total supply of dollar or dollars worth this year is much higher than in any previous year, since the military aid has risen from \$0.8 billion in 1950 to \$1.4 billion in 1951, \$2.0 billion in 1952 and an estimated \$4.7 billion in 1953.

That makes the 1953 grand total 24.7 compared with 22.4 in 1952, 21.1 in 1951, 19.2 in 1950 and progressively lower figures in earlier years.

These grand totals are misleading, since military aid in the form of arms shipments from the U.S. does not add to the world's supply of dollars: by paying the national prices put on such shipments, the dollar amount of military aid is cancelled out, and sometimes is multiplied.

But the part, if any, of the military aid that is spent abroad does add to the world's supply of dollars.

SHARPENING HIGHER

Despite the U.S. tariff and all the rest of it and despite lower prices than in 1952 and 1951, the U.S. private imports of goods this year are shaping to be higher than in those two years and much higher than in any previous year.

Private imports are holding well up to the 1952 peak. Even with capital outflow falling, the total U.S. supply of dollars to the world on private account this year is estimated at \$14.5 billion, almost identical with the figure of 1952 and 1951.

Much higher than any previous figures, U.S. Government spending is the highest since 1949, when Marshall Aid was at its peak; including military aid, it is much higher than in 1949 or any other year. The figure which is mislabeled "U.S. Government import of goods" has progressively risen from \$0.4 billion in 1950 to an estimated \$1.1 billion this year. This item includes U.S. stockpile purchases but most of these "imports" never reach the U.S.; they are purchases of food and other goods for U.S. troops abroad, and payments for military procurement for U.S. and NATO forces.

However economy-minded Congress may be, these U.S. Government expenditures cannot be turned off like a tap. When a country makes payments for its troops abroad or pays subsidies to its allies, it is actually by considerations other than foreign exchange reserves.

But had several centuries' experience of that business Parliament constantly complained, but constantly found it wiser and cheaper to go on paying. The "Chevalliers de St. George" were gold sovereigns—Reuters.

Iron Ore Project In French Guinea

Development of the iron ore resources at Conakry, French Guinea, by joint French and British effort since the war, is described in the current issue of "Steel News".

After the war, in co-operation with the French, British Iron and Steel Corporation (Iris) Ltd. experts examined the country deposits estimated to contain 250 million tons of roughly 50 per cent iron ore.

The survey took place in 1948 and a special company, the Compagnie Minière de Conakry, was formed. The capital was provided by the French Government and French and British private money, the British portion being raised by the steel industry.

Development of the site started in 1950 and preparations for mining involved clearing hundreds of acres of bush, the construction of a new deep water wharf, and of new roads and railways, and the virtual creation of a new town.

Within three years the large new mine has been opened and the first shipment of ore from Conakry to Britain was made last February.

Production is taking place at a rate of 25,000 tons a week and will rise steadily. Output is planned to reach 1,250,000 to 1,500,000 tons a year, which will make an estimated 600,000 to 800,000 tons of pig iron. The potential output of the mine is at least double this.

The mining of the ore is simply itself. Charges are fired in the crust to break up the surface and a giant digger loads the material into motor lorries of 24 tons capacity which carry it to the crusher. The crusher reduces the ore to lumps no larger than 6 in. in diameter. The material is screened and loaded into 85-ton bottom-door railway cars and hauled by six locomotives a mere five miles to the port, where a loading wharf has been built. It is stockpiled at the port, awaiting and loaded from the bottom of the pile by a belt conveyor into ore-carrying ships. A 12,000-tonner can be loaded in less than 24 hours.

Parallel with the development of new ore fields to meet additional ore requirements, the British industry is taking active steps to provide the shipping which will be required to carry the additional tonnage. Fifteen specially-designed ore carriers have already been ordered. The first of these, the Omyria, is already in commission and bringing ore from Conakry and other sources to Britain.

Fresh Gains In Industrials On London Exchange

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

London, Aug. 23.

The recent recovery of industrial share prices continued on the London Stock Exchange last week, and fresh gains were recorded in a number of groups.

The Financial Times industrial share price index is now within a few decimal points of the 1953 high, reached at the beginning of last March.

Stores and textiles shares were in particular demand, in the former group, Great Universal Stores and Marks and Spencer's both rose to fresh peaks.

The interest in this class of shares undoubtedly owes much to the recovery of retail sales in recent months.

Most active market, however, was in oil shares, the stimulus here being of course the news from Persia.

It is too optimistic to expect that the overthrow of Mossadeq will result in an immediate invitation to the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company to return to Abadan but the political climate in Persia has obviously taken a turn for the better so far as the company is concerned.

The Persian news broke at a time when Anglo-Iranian shares were already rising on hopes of capitalisation of the company's enormous reserves.

As a result the shares have risen a further 7/6d to 27-11/16d.

Burns rose in sympathy with Anglo-Iranian but other oil shares were hesitant.

An exception was Ultramarine which, at once time, touched 28/-, the highest level so far touched this year.

MOVE TO RESTRICT IMPORTS

Washington, Aug. 23.

A move to restrict imports of tuna from Japan will be made when the United States Congress reconvenes. It will be led by Mr. Robert Wilson (Republican, California) who believes that Japan is menacing America's tuna fishing fleets by her plan to export 102 million lbs of frozen and tinned tuna within the next year.

Mr. Wilson introduced a Bill to cut the imports of tuna before Congress adjourned. The Bill will receive Congressional consideration when the new session begins in January.

The Bill would cut annual imports of tuna from Japan and South America to 120 million lbs a year. It would permit the importation of greater amounts on a percentage basis if United States consumption of domestic and foreign tuna exceeded 480 million lbs a year, but would limit the percentage to a maximum of 20. It would also permit Peru and other American republics to send quantities of duty-free frozen tuna. Duty-free imports would be limited to five per cent of the market, based on imports in the preceding five years.

On the basis of the proposed initial quota of 120 million lbs, the South American republics would be permitted to export 24 million lbs free of duty. A tariff of three cents a lb would be charged on 72 million lbs, while the remaining 24 million lbs would carry a duty of six cents a lb—China Mail Special.

The political boys also affected the foreign bond market where German bonds came late demand following Russia's proposals on the unification of Germany.

Hungarian issues rose on hopes of a resumption of trade between the United Kingdom and Hungary following the release from prison of Edgar Sanders, the British businessman.

A DISAPPOINTMENT The "take-over" market was again active but price movements have been less spectacular than of late.

Announcement by Debenhams of the big drapery concern, that they are to increase the nominal value of their ordinary shares from 4/- to 10/- and re-value their investments in subsidiaries, came as a disappointment to shareholders who had expected something more exciting.

The gilt-edged market remained firm and recently-issued corporation stocks have been in demand.

Interest has also been taken in Dominion and Colonial stocks and the expectation is that a new issue will shortly be launched on this market.

CANADIAN BENEFIT Now that British investors have the freedom to switch in Canadian securities, the London premium on these over the equivalent prices in Canada has been adjusted to a common basis.

This benefited Canadian securities of which there were already adequate supplies in London.

Massey-Harris shares were among those which rose but this movement was assisted by news that this huge tractor concern was to amalgamate with the Harry Ferguson group.

This merger, incidentally, caused a rise of 9d to 7/- in the shares of Standard Motors, which builds Ferguson tractors in Britain.

BULL MARKET? London, Aug. 23.

Newspapers will be full of references to "the bull market" next week. The Financial Times index of leading industrial shares closed this past week at 124.3, just under the peak reached on March 9 of this year of 125.0. When the index passes that earlier peak, it will be pretty generally regarded as evidence of a genuine "bull market" with prices bound to go substantially higher before they stop.

In London, the past week saw a demand for textiles with Lancashire Cotton and Courtauld's both up 9d with only sixpence to go before reaching new highs. Dunlop rose a shilling and needs only another 1 1/2 pence to reach the year's peak. Woolworth's rose nearly two shillings to 58 shillings, some ninepence under their peak.

Anglo-Iranian dominated the oil market and advanced six shillings to a new peak of 127/6d. But the idea of the great Anglo-Iranian oil company once again pouring its huge stream of oil to world trade created general hesitancy in the oil shares which were rather nervous and Royal Dutch down 5/16.

Japanese bonds were irregular, with Tokyo 6 1/2% alone definitely strong, both assessed and un-assessed climbing up 1/16-1/2.

Metal shares were rather idle but copper firms up, closing at new lows for the month—United Press.

Rubber Chief Visits U.S.

Now in the United States on a month's visit is Sir Sydney Palmer, 69-year-old director of the British Rubber Development Board. He will spend a month in the U.S.A., much of it looking at and talking about roads—but roads with a difference.

They are roads coated with a mixture of rubber and asphalt. There are several hundred miles of them now in 19 different States. The BRDB pioneered their introduction through its American offshoot, the Natural Rubber Bureau of Washington.

Why rubber? With it, the surface lasts two or three times as long, cutting maintenance costs.

Sir Sydney, 40 years a rubber planter in Malaya, hopes to see the process widely used. It is only 10 per cent of America's road programme used—it would call for another 1,000,000 tons of Malaya's rubber.

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MONDAY, AUGUST 24, 1953.

SHEAFFER'S
Skip

JOHN CLARKE'S CASEBOOK

The Sad Case

IT sounded to be the saddest case. From the dock the young man let out the cry: "Please sir, please sir, save me from drink, save me from myself."

The Bow Street magistrate, Mr. T. H. Blundell, adjusted his spectacles and his point of view to bring into proper focus the young man's plea.

Most people charged at Bow Street with being drunk do not demand salvation. All they want is that the fine imposed on them should be small and leave them money enough in their pockets to buy a hair from the tail of the dog that bit them, as soon as possible. Not this young man, though.

His name was Paul. He was good-looking in a theatrical kind of way. Speaking, he swept his hair off his forehead every now and again, and occasionally put his hand across his eyes, as if a headache was troubling him.

GUILTY? YES

"WERE you drunk?" the learned clerk asked him.

"Yes, yes, yes, I was," cried Paul.

"You plead guilty then?"

"Oh yes," said Paul, sounding as though Shakespeare had written it.

The policeman who had arrested him went into the witness-box and told the magistrate of finding Paul drunk in the West End the night before. "He was no trouble, sir," the officer added.

"Do you want to say anything to me?" Mr. Blundell asked Paul.

"Yes, sir," he said, and paused and bit his lip. Then words came from him in a torrent. "You must stop me from drinking," he said, "please do that."

FIVE YEARS AGO

"YOU see," his voice became confidential, "I had a terrible breakdown five years ago, in 1948," he said. "During that time I underwent a tremendous religious experience. For three months I was happy, wonderfully, wonderfully happy, and then..."

The rest of what he said was that since that time three months of happiness had not been happy, had been trying to recapture that time with the aid of the bottle, had failed.

The magistrate put back the case, and asked the probation officer to have a talk to Paul. He was shown out, and in the public gallery people turned to their neighbours and said how sad it was, this young man despairing so of himself.

THE EYES WATCH

OTHER drinks came and went. There was a Scot who in drink had taken exception to a Sassenach wearing a tie with the Mackenzie tartan; a Cypriot, who had been too noisy airing his views on the ladies of Piccadilly Circus late at night.

At last they brought Paul back. The fire had gone out of him, he looked more hollow-checked than before. The public gallery followed the probation officer into the witness-box with their eyes eager to learn the full story that lay behind the sad case.

"This man is not really an alcoholic, sir," the probation officer began, briskly. "He has never been in this sort of trouble before."

HIS PENITENT

Indeed, it began to grow clear what Paul's real trouble was—a tendency to dramatise, the everyday, a penchant for being examined by psychiatrists and medical men.

He was not free, and made his exit with a listless air of dejection, like an actor given a bit part who had hoped to play the hero of a great tragedy.

Naguib & King Ibn Meet

El Tof, Saudi Arabia, Aug. 23.

President Naguib of Egypt and King Ibn Saud had a half-hour meeting at the Royal Palace here today.

Palace sources said the conversation of the two Chiefs of State centred on a friendship pact between their countries, underscoring that the change in the Cairo regime made no change in the "close ties between Egypt and Saudi Arabia."

In the evening General Naguib attended a Royal banquet given in his honour by the King.

GREEK EARTHQUAKES DISASTER



Six days after the first shocks, Argostoli, capital of the Greek earthquake island of Cephalonia, was still burning. This picture shows terrified inhabitants of Argostoli making their way through the ruins to the quayside to await small ships which took them to the mainland.

Maximum Penalty For Burglar

A 20-year-old youth was charged at the Victoria District Court this morning with a breach of deportation order and 18 charges of burglary, housebreaking and larceny.

The accused, Wong Shui-kee, alias Leung Wing-cheung, pleaded guilty to the deportation charge and 16 of the burglaries. He was sentenced to five years' hard labour by Judge W. A. Blair-Kerr—the maximum penalty that can be imposed by a District Judge.

The prosecution, conducted by Chief Inspector W. Apps, entered a nolle prosequi in respect of the remaining two charges to which Wong had pleaded not guilty.

Inspector Apps said that about 4.45 a.m. on July 6, two Police corporals in Nam Kok Road saw the accused coming out of the staircase of house No. 60—with a bundle under his arm. Stopped and questioned, he admitted having stolen the various articles of clothing and goods in the bundle from No. 58 Nam Kok Road.

Wong said he had entered the house by the roof from where he had lowered himself by a rope into the kitchen through the window. Two lengths of rope were found concealed in his girdle.

PROPERTY RECOVERED

He told the Police that for the past two months he had been engaged with some companions in various thefts from dwellings in the district. He took the Police to the various premises in respect of which the charges were later preferred against him, and also to the pawnshops where he had pawned some of the property, which included watches, fountain pens and cash.

The accused admitted two previous convictions of larceny from the person and breach of a deportation order.

In asking for leniency, he asked the Court to take into consideration his youth, and also the fact that he had aged parents to support.

The sentences imposed were five years for the larcenies and three for the breach of a deportation order, which are to be served concurrently.

His Honour ordered restitution of property recovered from the pawnshops to the people concerned.

"In Principle" Agreement

Phnompenh, Aug. 23.

France has agreed "in principle" to the list of French delegates on the commission which will transfer police, army and judicial powers to Cambodia, it was reliably reported here today.

It was considered likely that the Franco-Cambodian talks would begin tomorrow on the return of Premier Penn Nouth.

(In Paris, Vice-Premier Paul Raymond had a long talk with Prince Monivong, the Cambodian High Commissioner in France.)—United Press.

What's His Line? Solution
UPHOLSTERER.
London Express Service.

Outstanding Coronation Book

The Daily Express's "Coronation Glory" which is now on sale at the South China Morning Post office, priced at \$10.50, is an outstanding pictorial record, not only of the Coronation of Queen Elizabeth II, but of previous British Queens, back to Elizabeth the First. This admirable presentation supplies a fascinating historical background to this year's Coronation, both in pictures and text.

The illustrations of Queen Elizabeth the Second's Coronation are superb in every manner and include some splendid colour plates. This is a book which one can continually pick up and from its pages derive renewed pleasure. It possesses all the qualities of a first-class publication.

Four Men On Murder Charge

Four men, Yim King, 22, marine store keeper, of 24 Russell Street, ground floor; Chan Chai-suei, 22, factory worker, of 80 Fuk Wah Street, first floor; Au Yeung-kong, 17, student, residing at 11 Queen Victoria Street, first floor; and Chau Ping, 30, tailor, of 145 Gloucester Road, third floor, who were all charged with the murder of King Kam-shan were remanded 7 days by Mr. Hin-shing Lo at Central this morning.

ADCI Cockrane prosecuted. He stated that the defendants were originally charged with wounding with intent to cause grievous bodily harm, but as Kau had died in Queen Mary Hospital on Saturday the amended charge of murder was now being made.

It was alleged by the Prosecution that the incident took place at Gloucester Road on August 11.

Mr. H. L. Kwan is representing the fourth defendant.

Dangerous Driver Fined

Mr. Thomas Tam in Central Court this morning imposed a \$500 fine for dangerous driving on Peter Chung-tang, 45, of 58 Java Street.

The charge against Chung was that, on June 8, while driving along King's Road away from Town, he failed to stop behind a stationary train near Shiu Kuk Street and hit and injured two passengers nighting from the train. The accident happened half an hour after midnight.

The two passengers he hit were both taken to Queen Mary Hospital. One, Chau Man-nang, was not detained, though suffering from multiple abrasions; the other Lin Fuk-wing was found to be suffering from concussion and was detained for some time.

The Canton Arrives

Colony's New Crown Counsel Here

RMS Canton arrived from the United Kingdom this morning with a number of Colony residents.

Among the arrivals was Mr. John Pakenham-Walsh, newly-appointed Crown Counsel for Hongkong, accompanied by his wife and three-month-old daughter Carolyn Jane. Son of Mr. W. P. Pakenham-Walsh, who was judge of the High Court in Rangoon in 1947, young Mr. Pakenham-Walsh, 25, was educated in Bradfield College and University College, of Oxford University where he obtained an honours degree in law. He was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn. He has served with the Royal Navy.

Returning here to join her husband was Mrs. D. G. Gifford-Hull, wife of Mr. G. B. Gifford-Hull, chief engineer supervising the construction of the Tai Lam Chung dam. Mrs. Gifford-Hull was here in 1933 when Mr. Gifford-Hull was directing construction of the Shing Mun Jubilee Reservoir.

OTHER ARRIVALS

Also arriving to join Mr. Gifford-Hull's staff of engineers in the construction of the Tai Lam Chung Reservoir was Mr. T. M. Steven, BSc. AMICE. Mr. Steven was accompanied by his wife.

Others included Mr. A. S. Bank, Executive Officer of the Treasury Department, Mrs. Bank and two children; Mr. A. S. Dale, of the Fire Brigade, his wife and children; Mr. P. Donohue, of the Educational Department, and Mrs. Donohue; Miss A. W. Hurrell, former headmistress of Diocesan Girls' School, returning to do more educational work; Mr. A. el Arcadi, son of the well-known local solicitor, returning from five years of study in England; Miss M. F. Chandler, M.A. (Oxon), a missionary of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, en route to Tokyo.

Arriving from Bombay was Mr. J. R. Gordon, American Express travelling manager, accompanied by Mrs. Gordon. Mr. Gordon will relieve Mr. F. C. Bridger, local manager, who is going to England on leave shortly. Mr. Bridger will be away for three months.

POW Exchange Continues

Panmunjom, Aug. 24.

The Communists returned 150 American prisoners of war, including two stretcher cases today.

Earlier the Chinese had said there would be no sick or wounded.

Except for two men on stretchers, who were flown out by helicopter, all the Americans appeared to be in good health and in good but quiet spirits.

The last of three convoys of Communist canvas-covered trucks, which brought the Americans to the United Nations reception area, arrived at 10.32 hours this morning.

The Communists also returned 250 South Korean soldiers—Reuters.

Mother Charged With Murdering Her Son

The alleged killing by a young mother of her baby son was related by Crown Counsel before the acting Chief Justice, Mr. Justice T. J. Gould, and a Jury of seven men at the Criminal Sessions this morning, when Lau Shu-lin, a 24-year-old married woman, appeared for trial on a charge of murdering Yeung Yuen-piu, a 20-months-old boy.

Accused was in tears when she was asked to plead. She pleaded not guilty, saying she was not aware of what had occurred.

The Prosecution was conducted by Mr. D.N.E. Rom, Crown Counsel, with Det.-Insp. W. B. Scruggs present for the Police.

Mr. A. J. Clifford, instructed by Messrs Johnson, Stokes and Master, appeared for the Defence.

A Jury of seven men was empanelled.

Outlining the case for the Prosecution, Mr. Rom said that the accused was charged with the murder of her small son. She lived at 124 Queen's Road East, second floor, with her husband and two children. The elder boy (deceased) was a year and eight months old at the time of the incident, while the younger boy was then 10 days old. The elder boy had been in continuous bad

health for about a year and the father had been forced to spend most of his small earnings on medicine for the child's sake. The husband and wife were very short of money and for six weeks the husband, who was a street hawker, had earned very little. He owed the principal tenant two months' rent.

On the morning of May 17 last, the husband left home early. About 10 a.m. the principal tenant and another tenant noticed the accused sitting on her bed space with the two children.

About 10.30 a.m. two students, Wan Chee-shing and Tso Yiu-kwong, were standing on the pavement outside 124 Queen's Road East when they saw something fall on to the street. Looking at the object, they perceived it was a young child. Shortly after, they saw something else fall next to the body, and noticed this to be a woman. Wan went off to dial 999 while a crowd gathered around the two bodies.

CHILD DEAD

An ambulance arrived and the child and woman were taken to Queen Mary Hospital. On admission, Dr. Ho examined them both, found the woman to be seriously injured and the child dead. Dr. Chen also examined the woman, who was the accused. The next day, Dr. Pang carried out a post-mortem on the dead child.

At 11 a.m. on the day of the incident, Inspectors Scruggs and Morgan went to the premises where they directed the taking of certain photographs. They also found a small stool close to the verandah balustrade, while next to the stool was a pair of cloths.

On June 8, the accused was charged with murder, and she made a statement in answer.

"You may think it is a very sad and tragic case and you may have great sympathy for the accused woman," Crown Counsel said in conclusion. "If, however, you find the facts proved you must not let your sympathy affect your minds or detract you from your duty as to whether the accused be guilty or not. I suggest that if you find the case proven beyond any reasonable doubt that the accused intended to cause her child to fall from the second floor balcony, then you must find her guilty of murder."

Evidence in support of the Prosecution's case was then called.

The trial is proceeding.

Radio Hongkong

H.K.T.

6. Time Signal and Programme Summary; 6.05, Children's Half Hour presented by Sally Ann (Studio); 7.00, The Pains of the Pen; A Reading by Bernard Braden from Tom Sawyer by Mark Twain (BBC7S); 8.00, The Songs of Vincent Youmans and Frank Loesser; 9.00, American Merry-go-round; 9.30, Educational News with Peter Brough and Archie Andrews. Repeat of last Thursday's Broadcast (BBC7S); 10.00, Weather Report; 10.15, Time Signal and World News (London Relay); 11.00, "May we introduce".... Lao Mo Hien (Contralto) acc. by Moya Rea at the Piano; 11.15, Concerto in D Minor (Vivaldi).... Leon Goossens (Cello) and the Philharmonia Orchestra, cond. by Walter Susskind; Dr. Thornton Lethbridge (Harpichord) Concerto No. 1 in D Flat Minor, Op. 22, for Piano and Orch. (Tchaikovsky).... Solomon (Piano) and the Philharmonia Orch., cond. by Isaac Dobrowen; 12. The Forces Show (Recorded London Relay); 12.30, Weather Report; 11.15, News Reel (London Relay); 11.15, Goodnight Music; God Save The Queen; 11.30, Close Down.

Attempted Murder Alleged

Wong Fat, 28, welder at Taikeo Dockyard, residing at 10 Tai Ning Street, first floor, charged with attempted murder was remanded three days by Mr. Hin-shing Lo at Central this morning.

It was alleged by the Prosecution that on August 22 at No. 10 Tai Ning Street the defendant attempted to murder two women, Wong Sau-chun, Tam Sul-mul, and another male Chan Koo-kung.

Mail Notices

The latest times of posting shown below are those for registered correspondence posted at G.P.O. Hongkong. The latest posting times elsewhere which, however, are earlier than the G.P.O. times, can be ascertained by enquiry at the local office.

The latest posting times for registered articles are generally one hour earlier than the times shown above. Particulars regarding parcel mails can be ascertained by enquiry at any post office.

MONDAY, AUGUST 24

By Air
Philippines, N. Borneo, 6 p.m.
C.P.A.
Siam, Burma, 9 a.m.; T.A.C.
Formosa, 6 p.m.; H.K. Airways.
China, Malaya, Indonesia, Australia, New Zealand, 6 p.m.; C.P.A.
U.S.A., Canada, 6 p.m.; C.P.A.L.
Japan, 6 p.m.; B.O.A.
Burma, India, Pakistan, Africa, Great Britain & Europe, 6 p.m.; B.O.A.C.

By Surface
Macao, 9 a.m.; 6 p.m.; as Lee Hong/Tai Shing.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 25

By Air
Indo-China, France, French North & West Africa, 6 p.m.; via Air Vietnam.
Japan, Formosa, 6 p.m.; T.A.C.
A.O.S.

By Surface
Macao, 9 a.m.; 6 p.m.; as Lee Hong/Tai Shing.
China, People's Republic, 6.30 a.m.; train via Canton.
Malaya, Mauritius, South Africa, 10 a.m.; 6 p.m.; as Lee Hong/Tai Shing.
Philippines, N. Borneo, Rabaul, Australia, New Zealand, 11 a.m.; as Lee Hong/Tai Shing.

Indo-China, Noon, as Sun On.
Siam, 3 p.m.; as Poyang.
WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 26

By Air
Indo-China, (Roukhi only), 8 a.m.; as P.P.A.
Philippines, Guam, Hawaii, U.S.A., Canada, 8 a.m.; P.A.L.
Indo-China, Malaya, Indonesia, Australia, New Zealand, 8 a.m.; C.P.A.
Formosa, Japan, U.S.A., Canada, 1 p.m.; C.A.T./C.P.A.L.

Dies From Lysol Poisoning

A 30-year-old Chinese woman drank Lysol around midnight last night aboard a Wanchai-Jordan Road ferry.

It was reported to the Radio Control Room at the Tsimshatsui Police Station that just as the ferry was pulling into the Jordan Road ferry pier, the woman opened a bottle and drained it. An ambulance was sent for, but she died on the way to the Kowloon Hospital.

SIDE GLANCES By Galbraith



"Don't forget to let me know where your daughters are going for their vacations—I'm sure to have all kinds of old friends they can look up!"

Printed and published by WILLIAM ALICK GREENHAM for and on behalf of South China Morning Post Limited at 1-3 Wyndham Street, City of Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong.

From the Files

100 Years Ago

In 1845, Her Majesty the Queen, by proclamation, fixed the value of a Dollar in Hongkong at 4/2 or one hundred half-pence; but Her Majesty's advisers might with as much propriety have attempted by proclamation to determine the rise and fall of the dollar, as they can neither buy nor sell at that rate, unless it happens to be a favourable one for the public. Spanish dollars are the currency of commerce in China, and Mexican and English money are the currency of the Government of Hongkong, of which it obtains its supplies by the sale of Bills of Exchange to the merchants.

At present, Mexican Dollars are at 7 per cent discount compared with Spanish, and English money is at 14 per cent discount. A Spanish Dollar in exchange is worth 5/6, or 132 half-pence; at this rate a Mexican Dollar is worth 5/1 3/8 or 122 1/2 half-pence, and 4/2 English 4/8 3/4, or 113-52 half-pence. At this rate the Commissariat would have to buy and to disburse as 4/2, or 100 half-pence to the dollar.

The Commissariat most needlessly rejects all dollars that have the smallest Chinese mark on them. Had they pursued an open policy from the first, the probability is that Mexican Dollars would by this time have been the currency of China, in place of being sent away to other countries when in excess of the Commissariat; and that exchange would now be within more natural limits.

A dollar rejected by the Commissariat falls to an additional discount of 4 per cent; and this may be taken as the premium the Respective Officers make the public pay for their frank—for it is nothing else—as the Chinese prefer marked (or "chopped") dollars, in that same way that a bill with many liquidations is preferred by a foreigner.

NOTES EXCHANGED

We give insertion to the following—in order of the newspaper, though perhaps most people will agree with us that the order of insertion ought to have been in our columns, and to state, in which case the remarks accompanying it might have been dispensed with. We have now only to explain, that on Monday evening we received a note from Mr. Bridges, to the effect that he understood that he sent two notes to him on Friday evening, and on questioning his boy, he found two had been delivered, but the second could not be found, and he had only then understood the nature of the matter from a third party. This information, as we said in reply, unfortunately came too late to allow of any alteration being made in the communication to the Register, but we promised to explain it in our own columns, and to state, which we now do, that the published note under the impression that Mr. Bridges willfully left it unanswered.

Hongkong, 12th August, 1853.

Sir,—I have thought proper, in your issue of this week, to state in the issue of the Register the inquiry on the late Coroner's inquest into the death of a Chinese (the other) a Barrister, I am better than the only person in this Colony to whom I have applied to apply to the Coroner, and as your remarks impute to me a statement is unfounded, and that without inquiry you have unjustly imputed to me a statement, I have thought proper to make this inquiry after a communication from, and as the legal representative of the late Coroner, who wished to have your attention directed to the fact that the Coroner's inquest into the death of a Chinese (the other) a Barrister, I am better than the only person in this Colony to whom I have applied to apply to the Coroner, and as your remarks impute to me a statement is unfounded, and that without inquiry you have unjustly imputed to me a statement, I have thought proper to make this inquiry after a communication from, and as the legal representative 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